The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. „ 8
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

VOL. III. NO. 140 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
June 19th „	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	--	--
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	....	....
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	3801	18th June	30th June
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th Jun	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D-24

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
City of London --	6009	30th June	June ---
City of Lahore† --	6947	23rd June	--

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency, Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
LHASA,"	2,184,	Thursday 17th June,		Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Thursday 17th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "DUMRA," for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 18th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
15th June, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams; CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 424

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.
Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-; & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D. 29

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE CAR OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY—The Hupmobile completely equipped for the road, ready to go anywhere. Rs. 4,750. Arrange for a Trial.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—6. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOUND,—At Cuffe Parade, Sunday Evening Retriever Spaniel. Apply to Box No. 403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 989

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 800

FRENCH LESSONS to military and others—easy French system, correct pronunciations. Also English for higher course. Apply to Box No. 404 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 996

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. G. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

HAVE YOU seen the latest model MAXWELL Fitted with Electric Lighting Set and Self-Starter? It is most Wonderful. 5 arrived about the end of last month and they were all sold the same day.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
17 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—1. English knowing hand, able to book consignments of sleepers and other timber from and to different Railway stations on different lines. Should be well conversant with the names of the Railway Stations and Railway Tariff.
1. English and Gujarati knowing hand, able to keep regular accounts and to audit Branch Firm accounts.
1. A Mechanic, acquainted with Saw Mill works. Able to supervise cutting works and labour.
Apply in writing at once to Mr. CHOTANI, Seewri Bunder, stating qualifications and pay expected. 956

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation. Applications stating age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

WANTED.

WANTED applications from men of all grades and qualifications. For further particulars apply to KAPOOR & CO. Appointment agents, Delhi. 987

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED TWO DENTAL MECHANICS must be competent and good all round men with references. Apply:—
DR. CARR,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 900

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 198

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a special list of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED two good FITTERS, with knowledge of electrical work. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Certificates to C. B. POOLEY, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar Bhor State. 164

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED July, Lakhaoti A. V. Middle School (11 miles from Bulandshahr) Matriculated Christian Master (unmarried), as first Assistant. Pay according to experience.—Apply with testimonials, SECRETARY, C. M. S., 7a Canning Road, Allahabad. 163

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to the Heir-Apparent,
162 Palanpur State (Gujarat.)

WANTED—A Female Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N.W.F.P. Municipal Female Dispensary, No indoor patients or operations. Pay 100, a month. free quarters, private practice allowed. Must know Urdu and be prepared to learn requisite Pashtu.—Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Bannu. 168

WANTED a Mathematics M.A., of an Indian or English University for the Professorship of Mathematics in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400. Applications should be sent before the 25th June, 1915. to THE SECRETARY, Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras furnishing copies of testimonials and information regarding age, present salary and appointment and a short history of previous service. 165

WANTED for Queen's High School, Lucknow, from 8th July, three graduates, two strong in English, Geography and History, one in Mathematics, starting salary Rs. 60. Experienced and trained. Intermediates may also apply.—Applications stating age, previous experience, etc. to reach undersigned by 22nd June. Law students need not apply.
BASUDEVA LAL, Advocate,
President School Committee,
161 Kaisarbag, Lucknow.

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.
The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—
NIZAM DIN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
190 Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED—A CAPABLE OVERSEER Eurasian or Indian, for work in connection with Sudd cutting on Lake Kioga, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Applicants must have good knowledge of English and must be able to keep accounts in addition to the qualifications of Overseer. Three years agreement, 2nd class passage to Mombassa and back. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI. 983

WANTED following hands for State P. W. D. Overseers Rs. 50—70.
Sub-overseer Rs. 30—50.
Mistries Rs. 20—35.
Asst. Accountant Rs. 20.
Typist Rs. 25.
Head Clerk Rs. 30—40. Graduates only.
Only duly qualified men with considerable experience in buildings, road and water works need apply, giving particulars of age, training, experience. Applications should reach undersigned before 30th June 1915.
KUNWAR HARPRATAP SINGH,
State Engineer,
162 Narsingarh (C.I.)

WANTED.

WANTED to sub-let small office-room with Telephone, rent 25. Apply Thanewala, second floor Mercantile Bank, Esplanade, after two. 994

WANTED—A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to buy a very well going dispensary with a good stock of patent and other Medicines *at Ajmer*. Owner going abroad. Apply to box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 985

WANTED a Science Teacher for the A. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p. m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to The HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C. I. 172

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED a qualified and experienced MAN to take charge of Electric Lighting Installation in State Bungalows at Porbandar. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age and pay expected, to.
STATE ENGINEER,
161 Porbandar.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE—Cotton yarn and cloth wastes at the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld. Shahdara. near Lahore. 988

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVRAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR alias SHIVRAM S. PATKAR, late of Bombay Goud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant an accountant. .....Deceased.

BAI LUXMIBAI, widow of SHIVRAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Goud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant residing at New Bhat Wadi Road, Girgaum, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 1st day of June, 1915.
(Sd.) MESSRS. NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 991

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned stores for 1915-16, will be received by the Director of Ordnance Stores, Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., upto 12 noon, on the 15th July, 1915.
II. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at any arsenal any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
III. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the condition on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English.
IV. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.
V. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Thursday the 15th July 1915. Tenderers are invited to attend.
VI. Any further information required can be obtained on written application to this office.
Blankets, Jhools, Brushes, Oil linseed, Ropes head and heel, Cordage other than cotton, Gunny and articles made therefrom, galvanized buckets, Wool, and Tallow.
H. JENNINGS, Colonel,
992 Director of Ordnance Stores.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 992

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JIVAJI SHAPURJI DHUNJIBHOY, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 90, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, (next door to the National Bank of India) within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Row within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 34 New No. 4875 Old Survey No. 1392 and New Survey No. 9498 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Ward No. 1086 and Street Nos. 8-12 Bake House Lane and Ward No. 1173 and Street Nos. 23-25-27 Rampart Row and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Maneckji Wadia on or towards the South by the said Rampart Row on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy and on or towards the East partly by the said Bake Lane and partly by the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
Dated this 14th day of June, 1915.
PAYNE & CO.,
999 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate lying and being at what is known as Flag Staff Hill in the registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's Old No. 667 New Survey No. 3226 and assessed with other properties by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 439 (1) Street No. 341 Worlee and bounded on the North by the Vendor's property on the South by the Sea-shore on the East by the Cleviand Public Road and on the West by the Sea-shore.
WADIA GHANDI & CO.,
998 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE original two DEFERRED SHARE SCRIPS of The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 6969 and 21150 standing in my name have been lost. The Public are therefore warned against dealing with the same.
TRIBHOVANDAS CHHABILDAS.
986

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)
Auction Sale of very High Class and made-to-order furniture by well-known makers such as Wimbridge, Devji Kanji Mackenzie, also of rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood cabinet and chairs to match, group of porcelain figures carved dresdon A.D. 1770, from the collection of Napolean Bonaparte (a rare article), sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Coy., Genoa velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, almiras, Sheffield candleabras, 400 days time piece, Sewing Machine, blackwood jardiniers by Dewji, dressing and washing tables, etc., etc.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th June at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their office at 53, Medows Street Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram), the very valuable, artistic latest designed blackwood and teakwood highly polished household furniture such as dining table for 6 persons dining chair, mirrored side board, full size chesterfield sofa by Mackenzie, Genoa velvet lined drawing room suites of sofa and chairs, drawing room silver cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses dressing and washing tables, meatsafes, dinner waggons, whatnots oval shaped blackwood jardineers by Dewji Kanji, drawing room glass screen, large cheval glass, fancy cabinets sheffield candleabras, 400 days time piece in dome, Sewing Machines, tiger skin, dirty clothes basket English revolving piano stools, musical box platedware, glassware and crockeryware camera lenses by Ross, etc. Also.
Sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood silver cabinet and chairs to match specially made for London. Group of porcelain figures carved Dresdon 1770 A.D. from the collection of Napolean the first, etc., etc., the property of E. W. Embery Esq., of the West End Watch Co., including that of Mr. Percival L. H. Manning and Doctor E. Percival Baker late Consulting physician of Messrs. Phillips and Co., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Note.—The blackwood cabinet, chairs and dresdon figure are worth going in for and afford an opportunity to lovers of art and curios.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS TO BUY CHEAP AND SOLID FURNITURE.
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auction Rooms of the Auctioneers at Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, all the teak and blackwood household furniture of a merchant (who is closing business) consisting of dining table and chairs, large sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, double meatsafes, meatsafe cupboards, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich tapestry, corner cabinets, marble top and wooden top centre tables, tiled, flower, heartshape and fancy teapoys, writing and office tables revolving chairs, folding cots, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, commodes, towel horse and other sundry articles.
The above goods are open for view.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.
Bombay, 15th June, 1915.

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 75 bales of cotton yarn of Currimbhai Mills advertised for sale TO-DAY, by order of Messrs. Currimbhai Ibrahim and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shah Mafatlal Jamnadas and Shah Mangaldas Lallubhai, is POSTPONED until further notice.
GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, etc., is open to reasonable offer.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL DURGADEVI MARATHI SCHOOL AT SECOND KUMBHARWADA STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 667 of 1914.

Gowind Tukaram Shivalkar ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Vithal Ramji Arekar and others .....
Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above suit and pursuant to the consent decree passed herein, on the 19th day of February 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th day of June 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). the following valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being on the West side of the Second Kumbharwada Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 160 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2724, New No. 9736, Old Survey No. 170 and New Survey No. 5630, and bounded on the East by the Kumbharwada Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Hirji Bhojraj Wanee and on the South by the property of Valliji Karimji and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 73 and now under Ward Nos. and Street Nos.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE OUTSTANDINGS OF KHIMJI GOCULDAS & CO.
H. C. SUIT NO. 540 OF 1911.
Thackersey Lakhmidas v/s Khimji Goculdas
Under instruction from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 17th June, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right title and interest in the oustandings amounting to Rs. 17,354-3-3 of the firm of Khimji Goculdas & Co.
For further particulars conditions of sale and list of outstandings, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, at Hornby Road, Fort, or the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
A TERRIFIC
SUCCESS!!!
A RECORD HOUSE.
unanimous in saying that
THE BANDMANN VARIETY Co.
is the strongest show ever seen in Bombay.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY WED. & SAT.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
To-night at 6-30 only
THE CLOISTER
and the
HEARTH
a beautiful film story of Anglo-Saxon times.
THE ITALIAN CAVALRY
Shown in Kinemacolor.
"LAUGHING GAS"
An absolute roar from start to finish.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Another amazing adventure of
ROCAMBOLE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Graham's Building.
Telephone. 233 BOMBAY Telegrams. 'OILWELLS'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL — MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN — BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150
Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125
Deer brand 125 Bull brand 125
Swan brand 125
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D I

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT. AT 10

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY Co.

TO-MORROW COMPLETE CHANGE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety. Ld.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
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NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.-A.H.Wheeler &Co
SIMLA.—Framji & Sons.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—Manilal N. Gunderia, Sethji's Haveli.

NOTICE.

***** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.**

BREAKFAST

TIFFIN and

DINNER

Equal to anything in town for

Rs. 50 per Month

AT

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT MAJESTIC HOTEL,

OPP. PYRKE'S.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

The Fourth of the series of Colonial sales came to a close says "The Daily Telegraph," after lasting well into the fourth week. There has been the biggest offering this year, and a most satisfactory time has been experienced. The auctions did not begin at all well, but they steadily gained, the finish being much firmer than the first week. Throughout the entire series the home trade has been in the van, buying extensively all classes. In fact, the war has brought the home trade into great prominence, and the active state of the woollen and worsted industries has certainly saved what at one time looked like a delicate situation.

Looking over the course of the auctions, a very good time, on the whole, has been experienced. Some very large quantities of merino wools have been catalogued, and they have sold exceedingly well. Putting on one side the course of prices during the opening week, a steadily advancing market has been experienced, the end of the series finding values at the highest point. This was quite unexpected. At one time it looked as if values were going to ease materially, but important new business of a forward character has been effected in Bradford during the course of the series which has led to a very active market. When compared with the close of last series, all average topmaking classes are fully firm, and even the best merinos have generally made last sales' prices, notwithstanding that the active American competition seen in March has been entirely wanting. Still, all combing wools have sold exceedingly well, and in many cases they must be called ½d. dearer than at the close of the March auctions.

Active competition that has been seen on the part of Russia has been encouraging, buyers from that country having purchased big quantities of scoured merinos, paying the top prices of the series. Important orders have been given out by their Government of Russian manufacturers for military cloths, and the large purchases will provide them with some first-class material Scoured merinos are in many cases ½d. 1d. dearer than they were at the close of last series, due to the active competition on Continental account. It is in faulty carbonising wools where the most weakness has been seen. Good scoured parcels free of shiv and burr have sold at practically unchanged rates, but faulty pieces, bellies and locks, that were very burry, have mostly declined a good 1d to 1½d.

Cape scoured wools have sold splendidly, and if anything are the turn dearer. Medium and faulty parcels can be called about firm, but greasy combing wools have mostly lost ground a good 5 per cent. These wools have missed American competition this series, compared with March.

Crossbreds have caused the greatest surprise of the whole series. At the end of the opening week there was a decline of 2d. in medium and coarse parcels, but the bulk of that fall has been recovered, and 36's to 50's wools cannot be called more than ½d below the best of last series while good half-breds have sold firmly at unchanged rates. This really is the outstanding feature of the auctions. There has been a big quantity catalogued, but all supplies have been freely absorbed. As to the future, it is recognised that as long as the war lasts all crossbreds available will be wanted, this no doubt being the prime reason for buyers purchasing this class of staple freely. Sliped crossbreds have sold very well, but apart from lambs an average decline of 1d has been seen in the more wasty parcels. Scoured crossbreds have sold freely and made exceedingly good values, these being mostly firm and unchanged.

The outlook favours a maintenance of rates. The home textile trade booms and will do, there not being sufficient machinery available to satisfy the needs of users. A continuance of values may be expected, and the future indicates success to the Colonial trade in general.

JAPAN AND CHINESE SHIPPING.

It is said on good authority that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is again endeavouring to obtain control of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and that the negotiations are likely to be successful, notwithstanding the opposition of Pr. Yuan Shi-Kai. The Chinese concern is one of the most important operating in Far Eastern waters, and it owns large properties, all in the Yangtse valley, which is in fact its chief sphere of influence. About a year ago when a similar effort was being made by the Japanese line the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was asked in the House of Commons whether, in view of the special British interests in the Yangtse Valley, his Majesty's Government proposed to furnish the Chinese Government with a loan for the purpose of buying the company in question, and Mr. Acland, who replied, said there was no intention of taking action in the manner suggested. In well-informed quarters the opinion is strongly held, that if the China Merchants' Company is allowed to pass under Japanese control a heavy blow will be dealt at British trade.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT RATES.

The Government of India, in pursuance of their previous policy, have decided to make a further reduction in the maximum prices which they are prepared to pay for wheat. Additional reasons for this course exist in the fact that world prices are rapidly falling and the quantity which they require to purchase on Government account in July is less than in the preceding months.

They have therefore decided to reduce prices as follows in the case of Karachi:—Existing price Rs. 4-14-9 *f. o. b.* Karachi. June 11th Rs. 4-12-9 *f. o. b.* Karachi. June 18th Rs. 4-10-9 *f. o. b.* Karachi.

A further announcement will be made regarding the price policy in the case of Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 14.

The market to-day has ruled easy and prices have declined Rs. 2/3.

A small business has been done in new Broach, but nothing else has been reported There are reports of rain up country.

We quote:—
Fine Broach, July 215.
Fine Bengal, July 162.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 187.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January 184.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 214.
Good Broach, April 244

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	246	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. " ..	216/7	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	190/1	184	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Kaiputana (Ry & rm-) ..	162	..	..	Jan. 1915
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	216	..	..	Jan. 1916
H. G. Bhaga kote	..	..	..	..
H. G Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Ahmednu Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee descriptions	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	190	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	215	July 1915
H. G. Westerns	..	..	192	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	199	Do
M. G. Mura)	..	..	217	Do
M G Comptas.	..	..	217	Do
M. G. Broach	219	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals	184	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm ..	191	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th June, 1915:—

Cotton	4,120 Bales.
Wheat	13,226 cwts.
Linseed	7,770 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	956 "
Ginjellyseed	242 "
Poppyseed	59 "
Groundnuts	2,203 "
Castorseed	1,590 "
Rice	6,529 "
Myrabollams	1,102 "
Cottonseed	1,286 "
Gram	1,353 "
Joowar	2,204 "
Barley	109 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-5-3, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per candy
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, B. T. per cwwt
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-4-9, R. D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 30-3, B. T. per candy.
Mowrasseed.
Castorseed. Rs. 4-1, R. D. per cwt
Ready ..... Rs. 6-1, R. D. per cwt
Cottonseed. Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy

No matter what the cause of the headache. Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C-8

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. July
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1/8d. July
Do. 4 Months' Ready ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... 176 Nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong 132⅜
Do. Shanghai 169⅜
60 d-s Yokohama ..... 150¾ to 150½

BULLION.

Bar gold closes as follows:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragoons.	15-1-6.
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-7-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 14.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day but later on news of some showers in Gujarat arrived and a rise in quotations took place. The closing tone was fairly firm. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood very steady.

In Mill shares for July delivery David closed at Rs. 545, Fazulbhai at Rs. 406½, Standard at Rs. 970, Madhavji Rs. 1,137½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,465 and Centrals at Rs. 1,865.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 177½. Finlays were placed at Rs. 267½ and Simplex at Rs. 267½.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 87½ and Phoenix at Rs. .

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept firm and in demand at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 216.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 565, Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 103 (old issue.)

Eastern Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 57½ and Bank of India at Rs. 56½.

Alcock and Ashown were placed at Rs. 241.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 103½ and Rs. 103⅜ in lots and Deferred improved to Rs. 194. Preference were quoted at Rs. 160.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares were in request at Rs. 1,070.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93 7/8.

4 per cent Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on May 20th say:—

GOLD.

This week the balance of movements has gone against the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
May 14th £158,000 in bar gold.
May 19th £120,000 in bar gold.
May 19th £50,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account
Withdrawals were made as under:—
May 13th £500,000 in sovereigns on Miscellaneous a/c.
May 13th £60,000 in sovereigns on a/c of Argentina.
May 14th £14,000 in sovereigns on a/c of Argentina.
May 14th £100,000 in sovereigns on a/c of the Secretary of State for India (Gold Standard Reserve.)
May 19th £1,042,000 in Foreign Gold Coin
May 19th £80,000 in sovereigns on a/c of Argentina.

The "New York Chronicle" under date of May 8th, 1915, states as follows:—

"The week's gold engagements have included $2,000,000 which arrived from France on Tuesday consigned to Lazard Freres, and also $640,000 from Ottawa, part of which came to Lazard Freres, presumably on account of the Bank of France, and the remainder to the Canadian Bank of Commerce's branch here. In addition cables from London report further shipments of $5,000,000 as being imminent from Paris to New York and the expectation in usually well-informed circles is that the direct importation of French gold will reach at least $15,000,000 on the present movement. The London report of $5,000,000. French shipment has, however, not been confirmed definitely by bankers in New York."

SILVER.

The market keeps in good heart, but competition for supplies is rather slight at the present time.

As a consequence, quotations dipped during the week, although sellers were not at all prominent.

After remaining at 23 5/8d. on the 14th instant, the price rose to 23 11/16d. on the 15th and from that point sagged 1/16d. daily, until 23½d. was recorded on the 19th.

To-day a fresh burst of activity from the Indian Bazaars coming upon a somewhat depleted market, caused a rally to 23 9/16.

For a long time past the Indian Bazaars have not shown special activity with regard to silver speculation. But recently an enquiry has set in for a rise, not only involving the purchase of silver outright, but also the acquisition of call options.

The governing idea seems to be that a substantial advance in price is likely to accompany the cessation of war.

Attention is attracted to this movement because of the untoward circumstances which have attended similar speculations in the past, and because the operations—so it is rumoured—are of a size sufficient to be a factor in the market.

It is said that the principal Bull operator alone was holding about 2,500 bars for the May settlement in Bombay and that there was a tendency on the part of up-country dealers to follow his lead.

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th May, 1915, gave details as follow—in lakhs of Rupees:—
Notes in Circulation 60, 27.
Reserve in Silver Coin 30, 89.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 73.
Gold in England 7, 65.
The stock in Bombay consists of 5,200 bars, as compared with 4,200 last week.

A shipment of 200,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
May 14. 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 15. 23 11/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 17. 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 18. 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 19. 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 20. 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week. 23.593 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day is 1/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

COMPANY MEETING.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The thirty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Directors in the course of their Report stated:—

The Directors regret to say that owing to prices of manufactured goods being very low in comparism to raw materials and the dislocation of trade consequent to war, Company has had a loss of Rs. 34,815-1-8 after deducting last year's balance of Rs. 759-5-4. Under the circumstances your Agents have given up their entire commission amounting to Rs. 34,670-6-0, which your Directors have accepted with thanks.

On the motion of the Chairman the Directors' Report was adopted and Messrs. K. S. Ayar and Company were appointed auditors for the current year, in place of Messrs. Jugmohandas Jumnadas Mody and Devidas Vithaldas.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,35,219-14-9; Subscriptions from Godhra, Rs. 1,165-10-0; 7th instalment from Public of Junagadh, Rs. 1,481-7-0; H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, instalment for June, Rs. 750-0-0; Some people of Ranawaw, Porebunder State, Rs. 292-0-0; Subscriptions from Godhra, Rs. 150; Subscriptions from Chiplun Taluka, Rs. 94-4; Subscriptions from Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 91-8; Subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 75-12-2; 9th monthly donation from Government Central Press, Rs. 69-9-2; 2nd Instalment Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presy., Rs. 60; 36th Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 40; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30; Subscriptions from Deogadh Taluka, Rs. 15-13-6; Subscriptions through Whrafa Thandar, Rs. 12-5-3; and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 26-2-9; Total Rs. 36,39,574-6-7.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is the list of donors to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund up to June 7th 1915—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 3,48,471-6-5; T. M. Purkis, Esq., Rs. 10; "Labard", Rs 20; The Hon. Mr. Edward Chamier, Rs. 150; Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association, Rs. 1,000; Residents of Kohima, Naga Hills, Rs. 214-6; Messrs. Claridge & Co., Bombay, Rs. 20; North Army Ladies' Relief Fund, Rs. 1,336; Matheran Church, Rs. 72-15; St. Mary's Church, Poona, Rs. 70; Ahmednagar Church, Rs. 50-12; Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel, Rs. 19-4-6; All Saint's Church, Kirkee, Rs. 37-0-4; C. M. S. Mission Church, Poona, Rs. 9-2; Mahableshwar Church, Rs. 109-10; Emmanuel Church, Girgaum, Rs. 43-0-9; Mr. Parbhardas Jivandas, Rs. 25. Per Colonel Jennings I.M.S., Rs. 442-5-7; Lady Clarke, Simla, Rs. 200; Chajji Singh, E. B. S. Ry., Rs. 5; Railway Y. M. C. A., Jamalpur, Rs. 120; Per D. O. Sullivan, Esq., Proceeds of an Entertainment at Simla, Rs. 670; Mr. H. Eyre, Rs. 15; Raipur Voluntary Aid War Relief Fund, Rs. 100; Khalsa High School, Ludhiana, Rs. 30-4; Collected by Chaplain of Bernr, C. P., Rs. 115-12; Cantain N. Anderson, Nasirabad, Rs 10- Total Rs. 3,52,930-2.

APPEAL FOR TENTS FOR HOSPITALS.

The St. John Ambulance Association in India having received applications for tents for hospital use, is appealing to its generous supporters in India for tents which might be prepared to present to the Association at the present crisis. Tents of almost any description would be acceptable but the tents which the Association is now supplying to the Servian Red Cross, are of what is known as the European Privates pattern.

ASSAM LADIES' GIFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, June 12.

Funds for the provision of a second motor ambulance have been subscribed by the ladies of Assam.

This makes the third car provided by Assam, one having been presented by the Rani of Bijni and two by the ladies of Assam as a result of the movement recently initiated by Lady Earle.

GENEROUS DONATION BY BHUTAN DURBAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The Bhutan Darbar has made a donation of one lakh of rupees to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund. The population of Bhutan being sparse and trade being mostly by barter, cash is scarce. So this donation is a very generous one.

Telegrams similar to those which passed recently between the Governor of Bombay and the out-going and incoming Secretaries of State for India, have passed between the Governor of Madras and Lord Crewe and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,645
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	57
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O	50	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	March.	5%	58
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ { 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{ 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	740
Bhimani CottonMill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	112½
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	690
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	290
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	210
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,880
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	395
Colaba Land &Mill .	700	..	50	1,340
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	55
Cooria ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	6	87½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	170
David ..	250	do.	25	545
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	406½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	266½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	80	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	105
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	121½
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	177½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,235
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	665
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,190
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,135
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	60	1,840
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,600
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,350
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	20½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,095
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	105
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	267½
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	970
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	207½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,460
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,086
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
{ P	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Ralyr	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

				Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ahdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25		240
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.		2
Bamankna ..	5	..	Nil.		2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..		6	25
Badham Pile ..	70	June.		7	80
Baroda Tram Co., .	100	..	Nil.		40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.		100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.		927½
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%		172
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%		216
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2		20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25		800
Bo. Land&Building ..	400	..	25		450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.		177½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%		245
Central I.M. Co. ..	10	April.	1		25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.		91
Empire of Life Rs 5	500	..	42%		525
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.		1sh0.
Chemical Co. { D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.		} prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.		245
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Nil.		67
{ P	100	..	Nil.		120
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.		5 nom.
India Cotton Corp. { O. { Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%		105
{ P. 150	250	March.	7%		155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15		200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%		60
Kamp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12		120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.		90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10		90
Mackenzies Mills ..	100	..	Rs. 10		174
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%		80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%		65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%		645
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3		38
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45		805
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.		14½
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	3		70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.		12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg { O	100	..	6		100
{ O	75	Jan.	6%		103½
Tata Iron Steel, { D	30	&	Nil.		194
Co { P	150	June	6%		160
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%		1,060
P	1,000	Jan.	4%		1,067½
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5%	prem.
Thacker & Co. ..			May.	2½%	260
Telephone Co. ..			Rs. 4		120
Thacher & Co. ..		0	July	Nil.	475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
OD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div.	Rs.	
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500	nom30
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45		97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.		75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15		125
Branch City ..	200	Oct.	8		97½
Wort ..	475	Nov.	20		220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8		40
Harvey and Sabepat	500	July	40		670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..			125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.		35
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10		117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%		700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.		300
Mahmudpura Cim. ..	125	..	7½		100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile ..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 13.

Beme	Younger	Rangoon
Ferrara	Feathers	Abadan
Denbigh Hall	Laidlay	New York
Ormara	MacLean	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

June 13.

Singu	Ward	Rangoon
Hindoo	Pearson	Karachi

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer:—Humayun (to arrive) for the Red Sea Ports.
" Ferrara for the Persian Gulf Ports.

The following steamers received Port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Kashgar for Shanghai.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with petrol as cargo.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain S. Feathers, arrived here yesterday from Abadan, which port she left on the 1st instant in ballast.

S. S. Denbigh Hall:—The steamer Denbigh Hall, 3,211 tons, Captain E. Laidlay, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 24th April last and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Oomara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oomara, 2,978 tons, Captain Jas. MacLean, arrived here yesterday from Moulmein, having left that port on the 28th ultimo and called at Colombo, with a cargo of rice, timber and general goods on board.

S. S. Hindoo:—The steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain Pearson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Kashgar:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain H. U. Rivers, will sail to-day for Yokohama and Shanghai, via Colombo and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 13th instant.

Monday, June 14th, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Tycho.....Williams.....J. Finlay & Co
K. Inaho Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
H. Maur.....Svenson....F. E. Campbell & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl.....K. N. & Co
Ponani.....K. N. & Co
Mananadi.....K. N. & Co
Babamati.....K. N. & Co
Netravati.....K. N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bassano.....Boxhall.....J. Finlay & Co
4 Islami.....T. M. & Co
5 Chakla.....Allen.....M. M. & Co
8 Clan Ross.....Clark.....J. Finlay & Co
10 City of Lahore.....McFee.....K. Nixon & Co
14 Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nubia.....Lyndon.....P. & O. Co
3 City of London.....Elliott.....K. N. & Co
4 Kashgar.....Rivers.....P & O. Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind.....Bennett.....P. & O Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahadur.....Dooly.....T. M. & Co
Berm.....Yonmeer.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Calliope.....Topp.....Texas Co
Dilwara.....Phillips.....M. M. & Co
Dwarka.....Maules.....M. M. & Co
Denbigh Hall.....Laidlay.....
Ferrara.....Feathers.....
Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co.
Saint Patrick.....May.....W. & A. G. & Co
Ormara.....MacLean.....M. M. & Co
Ujina.....Abbott.....M. M. & Co
Varela.....Denne.....M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 14.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 14 cases silk waste, D. Sapat and Co.; 201 cwts. muxs omica, B. Nazir and Co.; 25 cwts. euphorbia pelukifira, B. Nazir and Co.; 25 casks condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 bales sawri cotton, M. Dowalaram; 125 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 700 tons magnisium ore Killick Nixon and Co.; 1 case Bombay ducks, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 739 cwts. dry ginger, G. Suchidana and Co.; 30 bales cow hides, H. Moosa H. Oosman; 125 bales cow hides, H. Noormahomed and H. Eisa; 14 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 12 bales cow hides, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 16 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 50 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 12 bales cow hides, H. Bundally; 84 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 27 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 18 bales goat skins, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 3 bales goat skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 25 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 50 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 15 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 13 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 20 cwts. gum, R. H. Gandhi; 170 cwts, chillies, G. Suchidana and Co.; 520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidana and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London (s) 337 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 110 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.; 15 bales goat hair, R. M. Kooka; 12 bales wool raw, R. M. Kooka; 25 bales wool raw, E. Dossa and Co.; 140 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 15 bales wool raw, E. Bachraj; 12 bales wool raw, M. Ramjidas; 48 bales wool raw, M. Balia; 41 bales wool raw, B. Kandumal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London (s) 991 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Bassano (s) 4,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 54 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 6 cwts. genda horns, M. H. E. Ellias.

FOR TAMSIN.

Nubia (s) 50 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Inaho Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Ujina from Bassein, Agents M. M. and Co.—99,436 bags rice.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—72 bundles specie, 7 tins 4 bundles gold coins, 6 bundles dollars, 8 tins pearls, 12 cases M. O. P. shells, 3 cases dragoon's blood, 23 jottas assofoetide, 63 bundles M. roots, 9 cases Al. dye, 11 bags sahlab, 83 bags almonds, 13 bags pistas, 76 bundles rosebuds, 125 bags raisins, 2 cases 2 bags 4 jottas attari, 8 cases shells and dry fish, 4 cases 80 bundles dry fish, 203 bags 853 boxes dates, 223 bags sardines, 1 bundle sharkfins, 5 bundles cuttles, 4 cases copper pots, 18 bags C. seeds, 48 bags L. seed, 10 bundles 693 bales cotton, 180 bundles wool, 3 bales carpets.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Filippo de Filippi, who has done a great deal to make the Himalayas better known, is the only foreigner among this year's medallists; the chief award, the Founder's Medal, going to Sir Douglas Mawson, the leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition. Last year the medal went to a German—Professor A. Penck, a scientific geographer of much erudition.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 27

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 14.

There has been a large increase in the area of the country from which rainfall is reported, but the falls have been on the whole small. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east of the Central Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Orissa, east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, east and north Punjab North West Frontier Province, East of Rajputana and of Central India, North Hyderabad and southeast of Madras. A few falls also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces, Konkan, South Hyderabad and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu Akyab and Diamond Island two inches, Victoria Point one and a half, Mergui, Maymyo, Chittagong, Calcutta and Saugor Island one, Cox's Bazar and Chaibassa one and a half, Mussoorie and Hissar one, Parachinar one and a half, Lahore, Lyallpur, Kotah and Deesa a half, Ahmedabad one and a half, Hoshangabad, Bangalore and Mysore three quarters, Calicut two, Salem and Kodaikanal one and a half and Kurnool and Waltair three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rain on the Malabar coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 14th of June, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st. June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95.8	80.9	47	..	0	..
Do. (18th)	97.2	84.1	87	..	0	—0.05
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	112.3	92.3	66	..	0	—0.15
Do. (18th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.1	82.7	65	..	0.18	—0.04
Rawalpindi	101.0	71.0	91	0.14	0.32	—0.18
Lahore	104.7	76.8	76	0.62	0.93	0.66
Hissar	104.7	72.2	71	1.12	1.51	..
Ambala	94.7	74.1	84	..	0.07	—0.41
Delhi	102.4	81.2	58	..	0.65	0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.8	85.4	45	..	0.24	—0.16
Mainpuri	102.0	84.3	52	..	0.12	—0.16
Jhansi	101.8	84.3	46	..	0.12	—0.49
Cawnpore	98.8	82.5	56	..	0	—0.75
Allahabad	100.4	83.5	55	..	0.06	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.7	92.2	44	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	92.6	81.5	49	0.03	0.03	—0.11
Ajmer	100.8	81.0	30	..	0.04	—0.36
Jaipore	105.5	82.1	59	..	0	—0.40
Kotah	104.6	79.6	55	0.43	0.78	—0.02
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	101.8	81.2	31	..	..	—0.39
Dwarka	90.0	83.0	77	..	..	—0.53
Veraval	96.5	81.0	82	..	..	—0.66
Rajkot	105.1	80.6	57	..	..	—0.63
Bhavnagar Para	104.6	82.8	47	..	..	—0.90
Surat	104.9	82.7	67	..	..	—1.12
Ahmedabad	107.6	76.6	68	1.33	1.33	0.27
Deesa	110.3	76.4	72	0.53	0.53	0.62
Neemuch	104.6	79.1	65	..	0	—0.54
Indore	100.1	76.1	53	0.02	0.19	—1.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.9	81.3	56	..	0	—0.56
Saugor	96.8	78.2	62	..	0	—0.63
Hoshangabad	100.7	73.2	60	0.74	0.78	—1.71
Khandwa	103.0	83.2	50	..	0	—1.68
Akola	110.2	84.4	51	..	0	—1.65
Amraoti	109.6	83.8	38	0.04	0.04	—2.11
Nagpur	108.6	79.3	71	0.13	0.87	—2.06
Chanda	109.5	82.0	51	..	0	—2.32
Raipur	104.7	74.6	81	0.11	0.19	—1.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94.0	83.6	68	..	..	—5.73
Ratnagiri	90.7	82.7	67	..	0	—18.27
Mormugao	91.8	81.4	72	..	0.05	—13.63
Karwar	..	..	..	0.11	0.19	—18.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.8	76.1	60	..	00.5	—2.30
Ahmednagar	104.2	72.8	58	..	0.31	—2.83
Poona	103.2	74.1	69	..	0	—2.11
Sholapur	105.8	80.3	57	..	0.07	—2.68
Bijapur	99.0	75.8	65	..	0.58	—1.72
Belgaum	95.6	70.7	70	..	0.11	—2.58
Ahmedanad	105.2	74.2	85	..	0	—2.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	106.1	80.7	61	..	0.90	—0.54
Hyderabad	103.5	75.8	74	0.18	0.22	—1.91
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.6	75.8	76	0.38	1.22	—17.07
Calicut	90.2	77.1	94	2.17	4.10	—12.55
Cochin	88.5	75.7	90	0.81	5.41	—8.06
Colombo	87.6	77.2	93	0.18	1.99	—2.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	82.6	73	0.07	0.17	—2 03
Bellary	108.5	74.5	65	0.24	4.38	—3.23
Cuddapah	106.3	80.2	63	..	0.34	—1.13
Madras	95.5	82.5	66	..	0	—0.94
Bangalore	88.9	66.8	91	0.32	6.11	4.21
Coimbatore	92.6	72.1	86	0.35	2.64	1.90
Trichinopoly	100.4	73.0	70	0.21	1.01	—0.24
Negapatam	92.4	80.9	75	..	0.47	0.07

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th June 1915, was 29.688 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.674	inches.
Temperature of Air	88.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1	"
Dew Point	76.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.6	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	94.0	"
Minimum do. do.	82.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.W.	
Movement of Wind	154	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	1.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 14th	0.00	"

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in the north Punjab and local in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.14", Lahore 0.62" and Hissar 1.12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Ambala; night temperature is below normal except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad; night temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.43" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind but is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.53" and Ahmedabad 1.33". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; night temperature is in defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Thunderstorms have given local rain; Hoshangabad has had 0.74", Nagpur 0.13" and Raipur 0.11". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature continues in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.18" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in moderate to considerable excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula and been nearly general in Malabar and fairly general in south-east Madras and Mysore and local in the south Konkan, the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad. Monsoon conditions appear to be setting in on Malabar. Rainfall due mostly to thunderstorms has been nearly general in the north Punjab and north Gujarat and local in the east Punjab, east Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the south Konkan, south-east Madras, Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan. Some dust or thunderstorms may again occur in the Central and the United Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in
	June					June				
Mo.	14					14	m 5	42	16	1
		0	46a	28	2		6	48a	19	9
Tu.	15	m 0	18	25	5	15	m 6	15	16	2
		1	18a	28	2		7	19a	19	8
W.	16	m 0	57	25	4	16	m 6	48	16	5
		1	50a	28	0		7	55a	19	8
Th.	17	m 1	37	25	3	17	m 7	22	16	10
		2	22a	27	9		8	32a	19	7
Fr.	18	m 2	22	25	1	18	m 7	58	17	0
		2	56a	27	4		9	12a	19	7
Sat.	19	m 3	8	24	11	19	m 8	39	18	3
		3	34a	25	11		9	58a	19	0
Sun.	20	m 4	4	24	9	20	m 9	31	19	2
		4	18a	26	0		10	55a	18	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 14 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 17 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 18 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m
" 19 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m
" 20 (Sunday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon D15 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

THE KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S DEMAND.

At a non-party meeting at Chelsea on May 14, Lord Charles Beresford moved a resolution calling upon the Government publicly to proclaim the personal responsibility of the German Emperor and those in authority in Germany for any outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war.

He said the time for threatening these people was over. It was no use saying what we were going to do at the end of the war. He wanted to make three proposals, and he hoped his countrymen would back him up. The first was that we should confiscate the whole of the German property throughout the British Empire. He believed there was £84,000,000 worth of German property in this country, and he was informed that in the Empire there was altogether £500,000,000 worth.

His second proposal was that we should intern all the rich Germans, whether they were naturalised or not. The Government had not gone far enough. He would keep these people behind a wire fence until our prisoners in Germany were treated as honourable prisoners of war.

His third proposal was that we should confiscate all the German shipping in the Empire.

Lord Robert Cecil, in seconding, said that the people who were responsible for these atrocities were the German rulers, the Emperor, and those who were advising him, and it was upon them that our punishment and our wrath should fall. The outrages were deliberate and designed, and were directed from the high command in Germany.

He was told, as some palliation, that the Kaiser disapproved of these things. He did not know and did not care. If the Kaiser disapproved and allowed these things to go on, he was ten times more guilty than if he did not disapprove. Whatever else was done there must be punishment at the end of the war. Let them bind themselves to compel whatever Government might be in power to enforce this at the end of the war as one condition of any peace that we might make. It was not revenge; it was a duty which lay upon us to enforce justice.

The resolution was carried.

Nothing better in convalescence: Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B-8

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

591-13.—Molvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Messrs Ramchand Motilal, a firm.

622-13.—Marwanji K R B & Co. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas v. Colonel William Edward, Halliar & anr.

1119-13.—Bhai K & Gir, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Motilal Tejmal, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

652-14.—Payne & Co. The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. v. Dhirajlal Panachand Sheriff.

656-14.—Payne & Co. The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd, v. The Hon'ble Sirdar Syedalli El Eddroos.

930-14.—Matubhai J & M. The Pioneer Bank, Ltd v. Premsukhdas Gopinath, a firm.

1273-14.—Judah & Solomn, The Jagatguru Bank, Ltd, v. Masadeo Moroba D Peighey & ors.

279-14.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Jineza Mahomed Ebrahim Dedhast, v. Haji Gulam Hoosein Bebahni.

1281-14.—Patell . Ez, Dawoodbhai Noorbhai Chunia v. Abdul Tyeb Miya Sahib Chand Khanji and anr., Merwanji K R B & Co.

35-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mitsuri Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, v. Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas, a firm.

56-15.—Jehangir M & Samji, Framji Shivram & Co, a firm, v. Mohanlal Multanchand, a firm, Motichand & D, Madh K & Ch.

152-15.—Motichand & D, Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas, a firm, v. Pomdussa Rakhdusa & anr, Dikshet & Pur.

181-15.—Motichand & D, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co, Ltd, v. Balmakoondrai Ambalal Desai.

234-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Hirlal Ramgopal, a firm, v Munialal Raghunath & ors.

266-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Merwanji Manekji Mistry v. Rajemmabai, widow.

286-15.—Motichand & D, The Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Lalbhoy and anr, Mulji & Tha.

295-15.—J A Valles, Amboo Tatya Garji & anr, v. Bapoo Mankoo Chowgoolay, & ors, Manecklal & Co.

329-15.—Abunderao L & M. Sawaji Jugmalji & Co, a firm, v. Kumbhar Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

337-15.—Amin & Desai, Kalidas Narayendas Bros, a firm, v. Ishwarbhai Doongerbhai, N C Dalal.

853-15.—Motichand & D, Kishrichand Bhanabhai, a firm, v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jamsetji R & D.

356-15.—Mulji & Tha, Fazulbhai Peermahomed v. Dawoodbhai Hassanbhai.

402-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Koopa Dalla & Co, a firm, Haji Ali Haji Rahemtulla, & anr, Shroff D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

429-15.—Madlowji K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal, a firm, v. Ramdayal Ramchandra, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

432-15.—Shroff D & Dh, Messrs Jamsetji H Billimoria v. Chen Bukhdas Chogamal.

483-15.—Shroff D & Dh, Messrs Jamsetji H Billimoria v. Ajabrao Bajirao.

460-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Bai Dowali, widow & anr. v. Bachibai, widow.

476-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Esmailji Fttchally, a firm, v. Tyabally Sharafally & ors, Pocha & Co.

486-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Chogmal Balkissondas, a firm, v. Jhandasing Gyani, Mirza M & M.

491-15.—Motichand & D, Lalchand Nanakram, a firm, v. Premraj Dwarkadas Bhatar, Captain & V.

509-15.—Raghanayya & Co, Namvahu v. Bai Matubai, widow, Rustomji & Gir.

579-15.—Smetham B & Co, Framji Cawasji Benett, & ors, v. Kishowji Shamji, a firm, & anr.

520-15.—Motichand & D, Gangji Tricum Parekh v. Bai Gavobai, widow.

521-15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Esmail Hossein Orshia Gowli, Rustomji & Gir.

558-15.—Merwanji K R B & Co, Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor v. Rurdunji A Cursetji Furdoonji.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

417-15.—Pandia & Co, Padamsey Gowa v. Tokersey Vijpal & ors, Jamsetji R & D.

480-15.—M B Chothia, Haji Cassam Haji Abele v. Dada Hoosein Taffegar.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1514-14.—N C Dalal Lallubhai Hiralal, a firm, v. The Davis & Laurence Coy.

151-15.—Matubhai J & M, D K L Narayen & Co, a firm, v. Vora Rajabally Kaderbhoy & anr.

225-15.—Sabnis & Gori, Ghanchi Rasool Poonjee v. Yacoob Haji Hassan.

291-15.—M B Chothia, Oosman Mahomed Hussein Abdulla v. Jusub Abdulla & ors.

294-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Damodhar Sunderdas, & ors, Solleman Hassain Soadagar.

346-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Sha Kupaji Dollaji & Co, a firm, v. Thaker Lakhmidas Pr-agji.

365-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Bulakhidas Vanarsidas v. Tallackchand Tarachand & anr.

385-15.—In person, Umar Haji Adam v. Ebrahim Essack.

385-15.—F P Pavri, Sorabji Cawasji Pascal & ors, v. Bachoobai, widow.

For Dismissal.

442-14.—Sm B & Co, Allibhai Chagla & Co, a firm, The Venice Steam Navig & Co, Craigie B & C.

157-15.—Payne & Co, Aldridge Salmon & Co, Ltd. v. D D Baria & Co, a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji and Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard. 8-4-15.

866-14.—Little & Co. W H Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ltd. Payne and Co. Part Heard 12-3-15.

S C 661-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsula Steam Navigation Co, Ld, v. Mahomed Gulam Hussein Surti, Part Heard, 8-11-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors Raghavaya N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

308-12—Mulla & Mulla Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell & ors Ard H D & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

576-13—Captain & V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Bai Hirabai K Ahmad L & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Separate Report.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors W G & Co. Mulla and Mulla.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B & Co, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander & ors Tyabjee D. & Co. As. Part Heard 15-9-15.

30-15—M K E B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabjee D & Co.

97-15—Little & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr. Bhaishanker K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and ors Raghavaya N. & Co. M K R B & Co. Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

S. C. 98-15—Rustomji and G Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm Motichand and D.

380-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors Mans. H M & Co. Mulji and Th. Moti Chand and D.

306-14—Madhowji K & Ch Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

859-13—Mulla and M. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow and ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Part Heard. 17-4-15, Payne and Co. Matubai J. & M.

For Further directions and Costs on Conr's Report.

1223-13.—Vachha & Co. Messrs Lukhma Tulla & Co, a firm, v Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji & G.

443-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.

914-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors. Jehangir G. & B. Wadia G. & Co. M. K. R. B. & Co. Unwalla P. & P. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1024-14—Unwalla P. and P. Meherbai v. Pestonji Dinsha Khan and ors, Jehangir G. and B. Wadia G. and Co. M. K. R. B. and Co. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

477-14—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Messrs. Rambillas and Co. a firm v. Parappa Paled a firm Captain and V.

481-14—Captain and V. Parappa Paled a firm v. Rambillas and Co. a firm Ardeshir D. and Co.

820-14—Sunderdas and Co. Ratansey Premji and anr. v. Harsey Hemraj Kanga and S.

1000-14—M. K. R. B. and Co. Alli Mahomed Camruddin and anr. v. T. M. Pardhy and ors. Captain and V.

793-14—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Bai Kasibai widow v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow Mulla and M.

1117-14—Little and Co. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. v. Raghnuthdas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

1345-14—Jehangir S. M. and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valliat Mulla and M.

855-14—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors. v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Pahladdas Jankiprassad a firm v. Ramsarup Hardatt Raghavaya N. and Co.

274-14—Mehta D. and L. Abdul Kadas Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmathai widow and anr. Little and Co.

275-14—Mehta D and L. Abdul Kadar H Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmathai widow and anr. Little and Co.

1280-14—Purnanand and Co. Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai widow and ors. Raghavaya N. and Co.

881-14—Mulji and Th. The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co. a firm Matubhai J. and M.

206-14—Mehta D and L. Sarabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors. Mulla and M. Jehangir M. and S. Little and Co.

1172-14—Unwalla P. and P. Bomanji Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Bejonji Mehta Edgelow G. W. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

101-15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Taggaji Motee & Co, a firm, v. Vithal Raja.

For Decree Absolute.

834-14.—Bhai K & G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Tricumdas Sadaram, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Matrimonial Suit.

215-15.—Payne and Co, Harry Randolph Murray v. Isabel Murray and anr, Mirza M and M, Part Heard.

Short Causes.

17-15.—Vachha & Co, Gajanand Shivkarandas v. Haribux Deokarandas and ors, Captain and V.

1065-13—Rustomji and G. Jaswantrai and Co. Ld. v. M. Asmatulla. Payne and Co.

Commercial

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Co-operative Housing Association, Mr. Talmaki's paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

Palace of Varities. The London Costume Comedy Co. at 6-30 at the Gaiety, 10 o'clock Performance at the Edwardes Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Sanitary Association: Public lecture in Gujarati on "The Necessity of acquiring a Knowledge of Hygiene, Ambulance and Nursing" by Dr. D. H. Mehta of Baroda, Sanitary Institution, Princess St. 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Malwa with English Mails due at Daybreak.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

IRWIN—On the 28th May to Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Irwin, Kalimati, B. N. R., a son.

FERRAR—On the 6th May, 1915 at Earl Soham, Framlingham, the wife of Major M. Ld. Ferrar, Punjab Commission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FORDHAM—JACOBS—At Christ Church, Simla, on the 26th May 1915, by the Rev. H. England, Major William Marshall Fordham, 20th D.C.O. Infantry, to Annie Lilia, youngest daughter of T. W. Jacobs, Esq., of Bedford Park, London, W.

DEATHS.

RENNIE—At Bannu, N.W.F.P., on the 2nd June, of enteric fever, 2nd-Lieut. D. Rennie, I.A.R.O. attached 25th Cavalry F. F. Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks of the regiment.

ADDISON—On the 5th May 1915 at 2, Trebovir Road, S.W., Matilda, daughter of the late Captain John Maitland Addison, Indian Army, aged 80.

HAWKINS—On the 5th May 1915 suddenly, at Ferniherst, The Park, Cheltenham, John Sneyd Hawkins, son of the late Captain Alexander William Hawkins, Bengal Artillery.

HEFFERNAN—Killed in action in France, on the 13th or 14th May 1915, William P. Heffernan, 2nd Lieut. 18th Royal Irish Regt., second son of W. K. Heffernan, M.D., J.P., Riversdale, Killenaule co. Tipperary.

SOARES—June 14th, at his residence, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon, Henry Francis Soares, late of the firm of Messrs. Vincent Soares & Co., aged 78 years, very deeply regretted. Funeral will leave for Sewri Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Relatives and Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 15.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding,

198 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—"C" Company.—Wednesday, 16th Thursday, 17th Friday 18th, Saturday, 19th and Sunday, 20th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 9 N. C. Officers and men daily.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

188 Medals—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel, J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Colaba, June 14.

633 Active Service—25 Volunteers are required for active service with 15 Pdr B. L. Members of the Corps and Volunteers must apply personally at the Corps Office No. 6, Block, Colaba, between the hours of 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. to-day.

(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

AN EARLY MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Malwa with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Thursday next.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDED SOLDIERS

The B. I. S. N. Company's steeamer Pentakota arrived here on Sunday last, with 110 Europeans and Indian invalided soldiers from Mombassa.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

Rustomji Ardeshir Irani was getting into a tram car in motion at the Masjid Bunder Road, when his foot slipped and he fell. The wheel of the car went over his left foot, crushing it. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture in Gujarathi on the "Necessity of acquiring a Knowledge of Hygiene, Ambulance and Nursing" will be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, by Dr. Dhanjishah H. Mehta, of Baroda at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M.D., D.P.H., will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No plague cases were registered in the city on Sunday. There were also no cases of cholera, but two attacks and two deaths from small-pox were reported. The total mortality from all causes was 61, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1914, and 72 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Saturday was 1,571, out of which 21 were found to be plague-stricken. B Ward contributed 10 of these latter, C Ward 7, D Ward 2 and E Ward 2.

STRANGE INCIDENT.

A Hindu, named Gopal Ramji, aged 70 years, was found lying unconscious outside the Byculla Railway station, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from "dhatura," poisoning. On regaining consciousness, he told the Police that whilst travelling from Poona to Bombay on the 12th instant he ate some 'Jambool" fruit at Karjat and became giddy. He denied having taken or having been given any "dhatura." Nothing has been stolen from him. He is under treatment.

A HINDU RUN OVER.

An inquest was held by Mr. E. T. Lambert, on Monday, at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of Purshotam Vora, aged 75, a Hindu.

On Sunday while crossing the Queen's Road, the deceased was run over by a gharry belonging to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad. From the evidence of the coachman it was found that the gharry was driven from the direction of the Church Gate Station, and near Queen's Road the deceased who was trying to cross the road, was in the danger of being run over. He shouted out but with no effect, and although he tried his best to check his horse the deceased was knocked down and run over. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BROKEN OVERHEAD ELECTRIC WIRES.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following Press Note was published yesterday for general information:—

It was brought to the notice of Government that fatal accidents had occurred in Bombay by electric shock owing to broken telephone wires coming in contact with tramway and other wires carrying high pressure electric currents. A Committee was, therefore, appointed consisting of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Engineer, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., as President and Mr. E. L. Bagshawe, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Mr. F. W. Wilson, Officiating Electric Engineer, Electrical District, as members to enquire into these accidents.

The Committee has reported that since the overhead mains were introduced into Bombay the following four fatal accidents have occurred:—

(1) A servant of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company was killed on 25th December 1911.

(2) A postman was killed on 3rd July 1914.

(3) A man and a horse were killed on 17th July 1914.

(4) A railway labourer was killed on 26th September 1914.

PRECAUTIONS RECOMMENDED.

The Committee has recommended that the following precautions should be taken in order to minimise the risk of similar accidents occurring in the future:—

(a) tree supports or other supports of an unstable nature should not be allowed for any aerial wires at points where they cross other aerial wires;

(b) along routes of all electrical lines, whether supply lines or not, enhanced powers should be given to the owners of such wires in order to maintain greater clearance between trees and wires in the future than has been done in the past;

(c) the standard of construction for aerial mains approved of by Government as (A) type construction of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company is safe and efficient, provided that care is taken that poles adjacent to any crossings are of sufficient strength to maintain the proper factor of safety with the additional strain due to guard wires, and that both the upper guard wires and lower neutrals project at least six inches horizontally beyond the live wires;

(d) where the type of construction of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company is safe and efficient, provided Company sanctioned by Government as (B) construction is used, not less than two guard wires similar to those used in (A) type construction should be erected in one horizontal plane at points where other wires cross over the power lines;

(e) in all cases where power or light services to houses cross streets, such services should be taken *below ground*, except in special instances approved of by the Electrical Inspector;

(f) in all cases where wires cross above power lines, such wires should not be smaller than *No.* 12 *S. W. G.* (200 lbs. per mile approximate) if of hard drawn copper, No. 16 (70 lbs. per mile) if of Phosphor Bronze, or No. 12 S. W. G. (150 lbs. per mile) if of iron; the angle of the crossing should be as near 90degree as possible, the spans should be as short as corcumstances will permit, the wires should be terminated at both sides of such crossings, a factor of safety of four must be maintained in such spans, and all such crossings should be notified to, and passed by, the Electrical Inspector before being brought into service;

(g) the use of overhead mains should be restricted to sparsely populated districts, and without very good reason they should on no account be used in important thoroughfares;

(h) the maximum span in connection with future telephone work should be limited to 240 feet;

(i) all telephone lines should be erected so as to maintain throughout a factor of safety of not less than four.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and the Bombay Telephone Company are being requested to give effect to the above recommendations made by the Committee, and Government trust that the risk of such accidents happening in future will be reduced to a minimum.

THE MECHANISM OF THE PLAYER PIANOS

In the manufacture of actions for Player-Pianos there are 20,000 operations from the raw material to the finished product and a total of 4063 individual parts enters into the making of each action.

DOWAGER-QUEEN MARGHARITA OF ITALY.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

"In the house of Savoy there is only one ruler at a time." Whose above dignified reply, to a request from the Kaiser to use her influence to preserve the neutrality of Italy, deserves to rank with other historic snubs administered to Germany's maladroit master.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of those who had joined the proposed Girgaum District Congress Committee, was held yesterday at the Servants of India Society's Office, Sandhurst Road.

It was attended by more than 100 persons and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Amirudin Tayabji, Dr. Pherozshah N. Daruwalla, LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and other leading residents of the Girgaum Ward were present among others.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth made a statement about the object of forming the Girgaum District Congress Committee and explained how such organization would help the Congress propaganda and would be a means to spread the right sort of political education. He gave briefly the history of the Congress since the split at Surat and described how the constitution of the Indian National Congress as adopted by the Congress of 1908, had proved a source of real strength to the political movement on constitutional lines, and how the nation as a whole had accepted the ideal and methods of the Congress in spite of the secession of a few obstinate people. Referring to the attempt made by some secessionists to show that the ideal of the Congress as constituted at present was not the ideal that was preached by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji at the Calcutta Congress, Mr. Samarth said that the fact that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji had subscribed to the new creed and constitution and had blessed them, was sufficient to expose the hollowness of such criticism. It was also emphasised by Mr. Samarth that the new cry of Home Rule which was being raised by some people was far from the goal preached by Mr. Dadabhoy.

Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, who followed Mr. Samarth, announced that 218 persons had become members of the Girgaum Congress Committee and said that the young men among them were anxious to be led in politics by the trusted elderly leaders. This Committee would afford the younger generation a training ground in political work and it was proposed to start a library of books on politics and economics and to arrange lectures and discussions at intervals for the instruction of juniors. It was suggested by Mr. Joshi that this Committee should devote more attention to political education of the right sort than to agitation.

The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers and members of the Managing Council of the Committee:—

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna (President); Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, and Mr. Amirudin Tayabji (Vice-Presidents); Messrs. U. K. Trivedi, Gulabchand Devchand, T. S. Najm, T. D. Kapadia and N. M. Joshi, (Secretaries); the Hon. Mr. Samarth, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Messrs. Hansraj Pragji, Ratansi Dharamsi, Dr. Daruwala, P. A. Baptist and others (Members).

A resolution to authorise the Secretaries to send an application for affiliation to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was passed.

Sir Bhalchandra in his Presidential remarks congratulated the promoters of the movement upon the good start given to it and appealed to the members to continue the work from year's end to year's end and also warned the young men against being led astray by fallacious arguments and catching shibboleths that were profusely scattered by some people to discredit the Congress movement in the eyes of the ignorant masses.

Largely through the efforts of Dr. Venis, oriental scholar, a historical society for the United Provinces is to be formed at Naini-tal. The details and draft rules will be published shortly.

CONTEMPTIBLE "NATIVES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"United India and Native States" had the following leaderette in a recent issue:—

Lord Morley once declared that in India bad manners are positively a crime and the latest illustration of this remark has been furnished by the District Traffic Superintendent of Madura. From the 15th instant, certain changes in the time table of the South Indian Railway were introduced and three respectable Indian gentlemen of Tinnevelly waited on the Traffic Superintendent for the purpose of making certain representations regarding the inconvenience caused by the changes. The lordly official without the slightest justification ejaculated that he was not accustomed to be interrupted by "natives." This was, of course, a gratuitous and offensive remark directed against the Indian community. Evidently this officer has nothing but contempt for the "natives" for whom the highest in the Empire, the King-Emperor, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and others have expressed a special solicitude. If "natives" are such contemptible creatures in the estimation of this colour-blind railway magnate, surely it ought to be inconsistent with his sense of self-respect to accept money which comes from the "natives."

This led "The Panjabee" to write the following editorial in its issue of Wednesday, last:—

If the information on which our contemporary bases his comments is well founded we cannot too strongly condemn the conduct of the Railway official. Such conduct would have merited condemnation at all times, and the better class of Englishmen, both official and non-official, have always condemned it. It is specially condemnable to-day when both communities are honestly desirous of establishing a better mutual understanding, and when the desire for social and political equality has taken firm possession of the minds of the King's Indian subjects. At such a time for any official belonging to one of the two communities to speak of the other in the terms of contempt that this official is said to have used in the present case is to prove his utter unfitness for the post he holds. We hope the Railway Board will make an enquiry into the allegation and if our contemporary's information turns out to be well founded, will take suitable notice of the official's conduct.

The only comment I would make is that the hope of "The Punjtbee" will never be realized. The policy of the Railway Board is not to punish but to defend the railway officials,—however, serious their faults may be—, for the Board always has comfortable and lucrative seats on the London Boards of the Indian railways in view.—Yours, etc.,

B. M.

A WAR DISTRESS RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While we have relief funds for the war wounded and funds to alleviate the lot of the men at the front, I am afraid we are losing sight of the daily increasing number who are being affected by the War by the loss of their business or employment. The petty trader and the humble middle class worker has in many a case a heavy ordeal to face and might I be the means, through the medium of your columns to suggest to those in affluence kindly to think of the painfully unfortunate position of their middle class brethren who may have been affected by the war and for his relief subscribe to a Fund? The Salvation Army Officials for Christians, the Servants of India Society for Hindus and some Institution that works unostentatiously, might be usefully employed in distributing relief as cases merit, were a Fund subscribed. That it is sorely needed there can be no gainsaying.—Yours, etc.

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, 12th June, 1915.

THE CHURCH AND THE ARMY.

The Bishop of London's Ordination Candidates' Council has passed a resolution "that no application on behalf of any candidate be considered unless the candidate proves to the satisfaction of the council that he is unable to serve for the war."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. V. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday when the forer won by 125 runs. Scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Patel, (Capt.) c & b Harwood 64; Parkar, c & b Harwood 55; Syed, b Harwood 9; Shaik, c Ramsay b Harwood 0; Bustani, c & b Barker 3; Mahmood, b Harwood 2; Kadiree, run out 0; Khatkhaty, c & b Harwood 4; Khan, b Harwood 2; Siddick, c Ramsay b Harwood 0; Mohidin not out 0; Extras 14. Total 156.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Ramsay, b Bustani 0; Cashman, c Mahmood b Bustani 5; Lindberg, b Bustani 7; Barker, b Mahmood 0; Elliot b Bustani 3; Harwood (Capt.) b Mahmood 5; Chapman, c Syed b Bustani 1; Ward, c Patel b Bustani 1; Banks, b Mahmood 0; Woods not out 2; Bazley, b Mahmood 2; Extras 5. Total 31.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB V. NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Played on the Esplanade Cross Maidan on Sunday, the game resulted in a tie—100 runs all.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

Mr. J F Pais 6; Mr. J Faria 18; Mr. R B D'Costa 0; Mr. J C Ferrao 25; Mr. J B Coutinho 13; Mr. N F Ferrao 13; Mr. Pagel 5; Mr. A Martins 0; Mr. J M D'Souza 1; Mr. J C D'Mello 2; Mr. Z J Fernandes 4; Extras 13. Total 100.

NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Mr. Jadhan 0; Mr. Mehta 16; Mr. Shanker 36; Mr. Dadekar 14; Mr. Luximon 0; Mr. Swami 5; Mr. Hadker 0; Mr. Mahale 0; Mr. Divekar 7; Mr. Mankami 3; Mr. Varakar 6, Extras 29. Total 100.

BOMBAY TELUGU CRICKETERS V. YOUNG MUSLIM C. C.

Played on Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan. The game resulted in a win fer the former by 59 runs. Scores.—

THE BOMBAY TELUGU CRICKETERS.

Mr. S. P. Kasulwar 12; Mr. S. L. Babil 5; Mr G. K. Kyasa 11; Mr. M. B. Khandre 0; Mr. S. P. Swami (Capt.) 45; Mr. U. R. Methal 18; Mr. P. S. Tota 2; Mr. R. L. Ghauta 5; Mr. S. E. Kyasa 18; Mr. G. A. Retiwalla 1; Mr. V. S. Pujar, not out 1; Extras 5. Total 123.

YOUNG MUSLIM C. C.

Mr. Rokaria 12; Mr. Abbashbhoy 5; Mr. Abdul Beheman 3; Mr. Ebrahim 4; Mr. Rajabally 0; Abdul Gafur 19; Mr. Abdul Kadar (Capt.) 6; Mr Abdul Jalil 2; Mr. Numan 2; Mr. Essack, not out 3; Mr. Karmalli 0; Extras 8. Total 64.

ARYA VIRASHRI C.C. V. CHANDRASENIRGA KAYASTRA C. C.

The match was played on Sunday between the Arya Virashri C. C. and the Chandrasenirga Kayastra P. C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by 39 runs.

CRICKET FIXURES, 1915.

BOMBAY TELUGU CRICKETERS' CLUB.

June 13th—Young Muslim C. C.
June 20th—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
June 27th—Bombay Young Cricketers.
July 4th—Gamdevi Recreation C. C.
July 11th—Radiant C. C.
July 18th—Ralli's XI C. C.
July 25th—New Esplanade C. C.
August 1st—Poona Telugu.
August 8th—New Jolly C. C.
August 15th—Sion Union C. C.
August 22nd—Parekh C. C.
August 29th—Arya Bandhu C. C.
Sept. 5th—Union C. C.
Sept. 12th—New Hindu C. C.
Sept. 19th—Bandra Union C. C.
Sept. 26th—M. B. Rao's XI.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

A. TEAM.

June 12th—Telegraph vs. Commercials.
June 13th—Eastern Telegraphs.
June 20th—New Hindu C. C.
June 27th—Islam Gymkhana.
July 4th—Mahomedan C. C.
July 11th—Govt. Telegraphs.
July 18th—Hardinge C. C.
July 25th—Eastern Telegraphs.
August 10th—Gujarati Union C. C.
August 18th—New Shivaji C. C.
August 21st—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 22nd—Mazagon Institute.
August 29th—Commercial Gymkhana.
Sept. 2nd—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Sept. 5th—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sept. 12th—Poona Sporting Club.
Sept. 19th—Commercial Gymkhana.
Sept. 25th—Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept. 26th—Poona Sporting Club.
Oct. 3rd—Canara Catholic Association.
Oct. 17th—(A) Salsette vs. Bardez.

B. TEAM.

June 19th—Coronation C. C.
June 26th—Parsee Cyclist C. C.
July 3rd—Cyrus C. C.
July 10th—Ghatkoper C. C.
July 24th—Alliance C. C.
August 17th—B.B. & C.I.Ry. C. C.
August 14th—Coronation C. C.
August 28th—Alfred Unnion C. C.
August 4th Goan Union High School.
Sept. 11th—St. Xavier's High School.
Sept. 18th—Ghatkoper C. C.

SARASWAT UNION CRICKET CLUB:

June 13th—Chitrapur Cricket Club.
June 27th—Mahomedan Cricket Club.
July 4th—Alfred Cricket Club.
July 11th—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
July 18th—Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
July 25th—New Jolly Young Cricketers.
August 1st—C. K. Prabhu Cricket Club.
August 8th—New Century Cricket Club.
August 15th—Parekh Cricket Club.
August 22nd—Chitrapur Cricket Club.
August 24th—Rall's XI Cricket Club.
August 29th—New Jolly Young Cricketers.
Sept. 2nd—Radiant Cricket Club.
Sept. 5th—Mahomedan Cricket Club.
Sept. 12th—New Century Cricket Club.
Sept. 26th—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
October 3rd—New Esplanade Cricket Club.
October 10th—Bandra Union Cricket Club.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

The Duke of Genoa, who, being an Admiral of the Italian Fleet, plays a prominent part in the war, was educated at Harrow, and there enjoyed experiences such as fall to the lot of few Royal Princes, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." Mr. G. W. E. Russell, his school contemporary, records the excitement among the boys when he was elected King of Spain:—

He was quite popular, and none of us had the slightest grudge against him; but, for all that, every one made a point of kicking him in the hope of being able to say in after life that they had kicked the King of Spain. Unfortunately, Victor Emmanuel, fearing dynastic complications forbade him to accept the crown so he got all the Harrow kicks, and none of the Spanish halfpence.

SPORT AT HOME.

CRICKET.

PITCHES IN FAVOUR OF BOWLERS

Club games during the week were for the most part played on rather dead pitches, owing to the recent heavy rains, yet this did not prevent the compilation of several excellent centuries. One of the best three-figure innings was that made by E. G. Read, of the Heathneld team, against the Derelicts. He is a notoriously clean free hitter, and when well set is a most attractive batsman to watch. He scored 102, hitting one six and sixteen fours in a little over 60 minutes. For Battersea against Shepherd's Bush G. Croft played well for his 113, and drove with fine judgment. W. Gracey, for Honor Oak against Catford, compiled 111, and most of his runs were secured behind the wicket. Percy Perrin, playing for the Essex Club and Ground against the Derrick Wanderers at the Essex County Ground, played in attractive style for his 134, the feature of his cricket being the power of his driving. One of his hits went over the pavilion, and he certainly drove hard at times.

For South West Ham v. Arlington and Leytonstone A. Mitchell played a steady innings of 94, hitting thirteen boundaries, while Street for the Derrick Wanderers carried his bat for a well-played 97 against the Essex Club and Ground.

In the bowling department, naturally, there were many successes as the pitches lent themselves more in favour of the ball than the bat. One of the best was that accomplished by Private W. Reay for the Spencer against Whitehouse, the well-known fast bowler taking seven for 14. An even more striking performance was that by C. Beedell for the Sauderdale against South Hampstead; this fast bowler capturing six for 7. For South West Ham v. Arlington, J. S. Cossington took seven for 11; and C. Scoulding for Beckton, a left-hand slow, not only took eight wickets for 22 against Mill Hill Park, but as he also caught the two remaining men out, he succeeded in taking all ten wickets for his side.

J. H. Lockton, for Honor Oak, bowled extremely well, and was responsible for five for 15; and for Steinway Athletic, against the Westbourne Park. Wanderers, E. Howard secured seven for 30. For North Middlesex, R. F. Pritchard showed good form and secured five for 24; and for Brondesbury H. L. Clarke took six for 40. Playing for the Clapham Ramblers v. Merton, Mark Revell secured five for 14; and Harold Price, for Merton took seven for 25. Against the 13th Essex Regiment, playing for Ilford, E. Cuttell captured five for 13. Ilford's famous fast bowler, George Louden, is now connected with the Anti-Aircraft Force, and is not available. Another capital bowling performance was that accomplished by J. J. Ashbrook for the Catford Wanderers against Gresham, who obtained six for 25.

AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Royal Naval Division cricketers could not wish for a finer cricket ground, or for more sylvan surroundings than at the Crystal Palace. Here, for several years, Dr. W. G. Grace ran the London County C.C., and during his tenancy he saw that the wickets were of the best. Much interest attached to the meeting of the Royal Naval Division and Sportsman's Battalion as the latter contains many players who have won fame in county cricket, notably Hendren, Hayes, and Sandham. The Royal Naval Division won the toss, but it cannot be said that the pitch was at all easy; indeed, it played very slowly, and it was often difficult to time the ball accurately.

The Naval men went first to the crease, and had opposed to them F. E. Smith, of one time Surrey fame, and A. Smith, who used to play for the Durham League. Wickets fell rapidly until the partnership of Chief Petty Officers Booth and Clark, and the pair for a while defied the various bowling changes rung by "Captain" Private Hayes. The pair put on 31 runs out of 56. The most attractive batting was shown by C.P.O. Booth, who drove with rare power, and made some exceedingly good hits in his innings of 31. C.P.O. Clark contributed 27, but did not bat with so much confidence as his partner. The Naval innings was soon finished off when this pair were out, and 81 was the sum total. A. Smith was the most successful bowler, and he took four for 21. He bowls a fairly fast ball, but did not get any help from the ground. He has been most successful in Durham League cricket, and though he keeps his arm somewhat low he appears to dispatch an occasionally extra speedy ball.

The Sportsman's Battalion made light of their task, seeing their strength, but the finest batting of the afternoon came from Bates, the Yorkshire County professional. He went in first, and before he was out had contributed a magnificent innings of 104. Included in this total were two magnificent hits for 6, while his cutting was an especial feature. At the finish the Sportsman's Battalion had scored 181 for nine, and so gained a creditable win by 100 runs. The bowling of C.P.O. Clark was a feature, and in all captured seven for 51. Had the pitch lent him any assistance, it is possible that he would have met with even greater success. Undoubtedly he is a good bowler, keeps a nice length, and varies his pace with judgment. The fielding on both sides was excellent, and there were one or two smart catches taken. If one may judge by the form exhibited it is more than likely that both the Royal Naval Division and the Sportsman's Battalion will be rather formidable. Having arranged a good list of club fixtures, it would not be at all surprising to see these two Service teams carry all before them.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 15 1915.

THE SHATTERING OF THE GOLDEN CALF.

Readers of this journal will recall the elaborate criticism on the evidence of the witnesses before the Indian Currency Commission, which appeared in our columns nearly two years ago from the pen of Mr. Wacha. His contention throughout was that India has been the sink of silver from time immemorial and that to foist upon her a gold currency would be a grave economic error. More. He expressed his emphatic scepticism as to the maintenance of a gold currency for any length of time in the countries of the West, especially after the demonetisation of silver by Germany. The craze for the yellow metal increased after 1895 as the Transvaal gold mines threw immense quantities of gold into the lap of the great States of the European Continent and the worship of the "Golden Calf" was thoroughly established. Mr. Wacha in his article warned his countrymen, and those, whose new-born enthusiasm led to the hugging of the new currency nostrum, against this blind worship, and adduced irrefragable historical testimony in reference to the use of gold. Chapter XVI. of his brochure on Currency treats at great length on the subject, and foretells that factors in the womb of time may come to the surface to destroy the worship of the "Golden Calf." There is no "elixir" either in the use of gold or silver, and in the yearly expanding commerce of the world the time must inevitably come, wrote Mr. Wacha, which would, as a virtue of necessity, compel the use of both the precious metals. Indeed the gold-using countries might be so distressed for want of the yellow metal that they would be compelled to adopt bimetallism and all the cant about gold being the only solvent or panacea for foreign exchanges in the commerce of the world would be thoroughly exposed.

It would seem that the warning so emphatically given has come to be realised and that in terms not to be mistaken. Mr. Wacha could hardly have dreamt at the time he indited his criticism that the gold currency would be overwhelmed so soon. And yet that is the fact before us at present. The war has opened our eyes in many respects and in none more so than in the domain of economics. We observed sometime ago that many a dogma of economics, maintained as infallible truth, would have to be greatly modified and that economists possessing open minds and distinguished for their intellectual honesty would have, as the established economic effects of the war, greatly to modify their judgment. It would seem that a beginning has been made and that by no less distinguished a person than Professor Nicholson, a reputed European authority in economics, including banking and currency. In the April number of "The Quarterly Review",—which bristles with rich and varied contents, and which is edited, we are glad to notice, with the same *verve* and nerve of old, thus maintaining its great literary reputation,—Professor Nicholson contributes an article under the sensational title of "The Abandonment of the Gold Standard." Our currency mongers of divers sorts and hues in this country, and notably the chambers of commerce, will be aghast at the title, and when they have perused the article are likely to be still more staggered at the courage and the candour and truth with which this learned economist, like a rationalistic iconoclast, pulls to pieces their idol. But it is not the professor who in reality is the iconoclast. It is the war which has destroyed the structure of the Gold Standard and Currency. Professor Nicholson has only pointed his finger, as an impartial onlooker, at the havoc which the demon of war has wrought in all the gold-using countries, England included,—England the mother of Gold Currency. After indicating the value of the gold in the vaults of France, Germany and Russia in January 1915, as compared with that in the same month in 1914, he shows how in the interval, owing to the war, gold, as a matter of necessity, has been everywhere economised, and how an immense quantity of paper money, against which there is no gold whatever to be backed, has been put into circulation,—notes of inconvertibility in many a shape. Here are Mr. Nicholson's figures. France increased her note circulation by 183 million pounds, Germany 130 and Russia 136. But this quantity of inconvertible paper money has during the last six months been even more greatly swelled. Professor Nicholson points out how before the German demonetisation of silver in 1873 gold and silver alike admirably served the purposes of international commerce, each in its own sphere and with its own limitations. "Although," he says, "there were no formal international agreements, practically a certain amount of silver all over the world would always command a certain amount of gold within certain narrow limits, so that for ordinary purposes and for banking and international trade, the two metals were interchangeable to any extent." And this bimetallism, as it was, gave stability to commerce, industry and banking. "This system which *de facto* had great stability and great advantages was upset by the action of Germany. Germany upset the balance between silver and gold." The immediate effect was a steady fall in the price of commodities. There was a great depression, which had become so acute by 1885 that England had a gold and silver commission to investigate and put beyond doubt the fact of the great fall in prices. Between 1873 and 1896 Germany forged ahead and took immense strides in trade, manufactures and industries. Her prosperity was scanned with envious eyes by other nations who came to the conclusion, though a superficial and ill-grounded one, that it was owing to gold, just as it was in the case of England after the Battle of Waterloo, and specially after the gold discoveries of California and Australia during the mid-Victorian age. So that it happened that other trading countries began from 1896 to convert their currency from a silver to a gold basis. As a result it was transparent with the opening of the new century that a steady upward movement in prices began. But, as Professor Nicholson rightly observes:

> Unfortunately, however, during the process of getting rid of silver as an alternative standard and making gold the sole standard, there grew up very hazy ideas on the nature and uses of a monetary standard. These hazy ideas were made the causes of important changes in financial practice. The ultimate effect was that, even before the outbreak of the war, gold had in reality become less effective as a monetary standard than it was in the days when its dominion was supposed to be shared equally with silver. The reason is that in various forms and to various degrees the pernicious principle has been adopted of deferred or suspended or delocalised or denationalised convertibility.

What was the effect of these phenomena? Practically all sorts of expedients to economise gold came into vogue. "That economy," says Professor Nicholson, "has now reached its limit, with the introduction of legal inconvertibility in three of the great nations concerned. In the fourth (England) the inconvertibility is disguised. . . . . Now the bankers who made a wry mouth at the silver spoon will eat paper like an ostrich." Thus it is, and this abandonment of gold currency is becoming more and more transparent with all its future appalling evils, as the war gets protracted and the belligerents are at their wits' end to raise the sinews of war. Paper, paper, paper here, there and everywhere, is the order of the day. As to India, Professor Nicholson truly observes, that "the present point (in India) is that, though India is supposed to have a gold standard, its metallic money is imperfectly converted into gold. It is a case of suspended convertibility. The great rise in prices in India since 1900 is never officially ascribed to the enormous issue of token rupees and the difficulty in the management of exchange since August is set down to the war *simpliciter*."

Here is the learned European economist coming to the support of those Indian economists, who since 1907 have been iterating and reiterating their conviction regarding the enormous quantity of rupees coined between 1901 and 1907, as the principal cause of the prevailing high prices. But we must take up the trend of Mr. Nicholson's further arguments on another occasion, especially his thoughtful discussion on the variety of "emergency notes" issued by the different belligerents, which are nothing more than proofs conclusive of the collapse of the gold standard and gold currency,—a collapse which it is impossible to remove and restore after the war. Where is the gold at the back of these huge inconvertibilities, however legalised? And if no gold can support them, it stands to reason how disastrous has been this mania for a gold standard and gold currency.

THE FRUIT MONOPOLISTS,

It must have occurred to the majority of Bombay residents, that there is something radically wrong with the local fruit supply. We probably get less fruit, worse fruit, and dearer fruit, than any other city in the world with similar facilities of transport both by sea and rail. Fruit, especially in a tropical climate, is an essential item of even the poorest man's daily dietary. And yet in Bombay we find, that the only fruit which can be partaken of by the members of the average household, without being regarded as an extravagant luxury, is the homely banana or plantain. The question at once suggests itself, what about our splendid Crawford Market? Well, what about it? The fact is, that it is impossible for any household of moderate resources to purchase fruit there, except in such moderation as to turn what is rightly a necessary into a luxury. In fact, it is possible, if one is gifted with a genius for bargaining and haggling, to buy cheaper fruit from the itinerant vendor than from the market stalls. The stalls at the market are fairly generously stocked with a goodly supply of tempting looking fruit of different varieties, among which oranges and mangoes predominate. The effect is somewhat marred by the extent to which the vendors use their wares as comfortable resting places. It may not actually do a pumalo much damage to do duty as a pillow with a red rag spread over it during a mid-day siesta: and a pair of dirty feet or a humid back may not vitiate the edible properties of oranges or mangoes. But, when a peculiarity of this kind can be so easily dispensed with, it might be as well to stop the practice in deference to the susceptibilities of a not over-punctilious public. As to the prices of the fruit, from one end of the long double row of stalls to the other, the prices asked are usually prohibitive to the family of moderate means, if the fruit is to find its way into the household as an article of every day dietary. And the rates quoted are so consistently "fixed," that one may reasonably presume that the whole row of stalls are controlled in the same interests. If they are not, there must be a strong brotherly feeling amongst these Crawford Market vendors to reduce their operations to something akin to a well-organised fruit Trust. There is no competition to speak of, and though we are informed by the Market Superintendent, that facilities are at any time afforded to any enterprising outsider to display and sell his fruit in the market, we are led to believe that it is impossible for anyone to succeed with such a perishable commodity as fruit, who is not a member of the select coterie. There are any number of large wholesale importing houses in Bombay, ready and willing at any time simply to flood the city with the luscious fruit products of Australia, Zanzibar, Italy and Upper India, at prices which will bring it to the doors of all. But like some indigenous dealers they are precluded from so doing, owing to the formidable opposition of the market dealers, who only want fruit brought into the city in quantities to suit their arrangements, and so to restrict the trade as to be able to exercise complete control without competition. We are strongly in favour of the support of Home industries and we have no desire to see Indian fruit growers ousted by the competition of foreign importers. But that is what it will have to come to, unless the Markets Committee take the matter in hand and put an end to what amounts to a monopoly which is being worked against the public interest.

Notes of the Day.

A Silly Boast.

The "New York World", which is supposed to represent the views of President Wilson, has been addressing somewhat gratuitous admonitions to the British Press on the subject of the United States position towards the Allies if she goes to war. "If the United States goes to war we shall engage in the conflict on the same principle that has guided our course as neutral. That principle is expressed in the words 'America first.'" Finding a parallel in the trouble between the United States and Germany and the quarrel that led to the war of 1812, the "World" asserts: "We are no less determined now that our rights at sea shall be respected than we were a century ago," and concludes: "If Germany forces war upon the United States we will respond in our own name under our own colours, and with our own arms. We do not fight for Great Britain, for France or for Russia. We fight as Americans for America." That assurance is quite unnecessary. Nobody supposes that the Americans as a nation are any more capable of playing the game in war than in sport. The only drawback in this instance is that the Allies, if they choose, can prevent the United States from fighting at all, and if Americans took the truculent attitude indicated by the "New York World," refuse them access to any of the fields of operations. The fact that America cannot get at Germany, except with the assistance of the Allies, makes this boast look supremely silly.

The Common Foe.

An amusing revelation has been made recently regarding the notorious "Hymn of Hate" addressed to England by Franz Lissaner in the Munich *Jugend*. It now transpires that the "Hymn" is not the original work of Lissaner at all, but an audacious plagiarism. The irony and audacity of the plagiarism, however, is increased when it is revealed that the Hymn was originally addressed to Prussia, by Georg Hollweg, the revolutionary of the forties, who was expelled from Prussia during the tyranny of that period when progressive Germans were attempting in vain to imitate British political institutions. The refrain read in its original form "We all have one common foe,—Prussia!" The time is not far distant, perhaps, when the other German states will join in that refrain again.

India and the Manufacture of Munitions.

We are glad to find that a suggestion we made a week ago has found support from a very substantial quarter. A Calcutta telegram states that at the annual meeting of the Calcutta section of mechanical engineers, Mr. Bagshawe, after drawing attention to the efforts which are being made at Home to increase the output of munitions, referred to the possibility of similar efforts among the engineering concerns in this country for helping in this direction. The Calcutta engineers, however, did not content themselves with expressing a mere pious wish, but, like practical men, they resolved to investigate the possibility of utilizing the resources of engineering concerns in Bengal for the manufacture of munitions for his Majesty's Forces, and, if found practicable to represent the case to proper authorities. We trust this example will be followed by corresponding bodies in other parts of the country, so that once the feasibility of the proposal is proved immediate action may be taken. Every man and gun in India, as the Viceroy so appropriately said, is at the disposal of the Emperor during the war and munitions are the supreme need of the hour.

Oleaginous Oratory.

After-dinner oratory in Bombay is not exactly at the level of a high art just at present, though there was a time when there were speakers who could be relied upon to relieve the proceedings following upon public banquets of absolute boredom. Nowadays the chief desideratum seems to be the selection, for the toast of the evening, of someone who can be expected to lay the butter on as thickly as possible regardless of his ability to phrase a single respectable sentence, much less deliver it with any oratorical pretence. Some of our public men must get heartily sick of the fulsome stuff to which they have to listen on these occasions, which is not made the more delectable to a self-respecting mind by the primitive and ungrammatical form in which it is offered. No sooner is an Honours List out than the public is nauseated with a series of entertainments to the newly-fledged C. I. E.'s, Khan Bahadurs, Rao Bahadurs and what not, accompanied by a flood of oleaginous oratory.

Encroachment on Public Roads.

The congestion of traffic near the Cotton Exchange Hall, Lower Colaba, has become a source of danger to pedestrians, cyclists and the public in general. The carriages and shigrams of the cotton brokers are lined up, very often two and three deep, on either side of the road opposite the Exchange Hall. The tram-cars running as far as Grant's Building are reversed just at this spot, and this adds to the existing inconvenience. There is usually in addition a string of bullock-carts and other vehicles passing to and from the Cotton Green. There is no pavement along this road for the use of pedestrians and its absence aggravates the situation to a very appreciable extent. A correspondent, who writes to complain of this state of things, points out that the entrance to Grant's Buildings is also in the vicinity. A large number of Anglo-Indian families reside in these buildings and their children have to return from school just at the time the congestion is greatest and the cotton brokers are hustling and jostling and haranguing at the top of their voices. The absence of accidents at this spot is miraculous. The road is by no means a wide one and it is high time the police stepped in and insisted on the brokers and others parking their shigrams in one of the deserted side streets adjoining the Exchange Hall, and confining their transactions to the limits of the Exchange Hall itself. The present state of affairs, as described, is a constant menace to the safety of the public using this thoroughfare, to say nothing of the inconvenience caused by the congestion.

A Complaint from Tobacco Merchants.

A complaint has been addressed to the Collector of Bombay and the President and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association, regarding the unsuitability of the present new Customs godowns for tobacco, which are situated at Custom House Road. It is represented that a serious accident occurred in this godown on the 4th instant, by the sudden breaking of connections in a crane on the third floor, which resulted in the fracture of an arm of one of the licenceholders present, necessitating his removal to the hospital. Another licenseholder and a watchwoman were also hurt, though not so badly as the first victim. Several other persons present at the time are reported to have narrowly escaped injuries. The roof of the godown is also stated to have given way. Several similar accidents are reported to have occurred in the present godown, demonstrating its unsuitability for the transaction of business of the kind that is usually carried on in such godowns. It is surprising that the Customs authorities should have allowed a tobacco godown, with all its paraphernalia of cranes, balances, etc., to be located on the third floor of a not over-strong building such as the present premises. The former premises at Clive Road, were better suited for a tobacco godown and were more conveniently situated from the point of view of tobacco merchants. According to the Tobacco Trade Associations' representation, the Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust has pronounced the present godown quite unfit for its purpose. If, in spite of these facts, the Customs authorities are apathetic enough not to move in the matter, it is time, as suggested by the Tobacco Trade Association, that the City Fathers gave them a gentle hint to mend matters.

Drawing School at Ahmedabad.

The recent decision of the Government to open a drawing and design school at Ahmedabad will no doubt be welcomed by the inhabitants of that city. Government have recognised that there are a large number of students in Ahmedabad who possess an aptitude for artistic work, but owing to domestic difficulties or other circumstances are unable to come to Bombay to receive instruction at the School of Arts here. It has, therefore, been decided to open the new school as an experimental measure for three years. Its permanency will depend on the support it receives during that period. It is hoped that full advantage will be taken of the opportunity. Temporary accommodation has been provided in the local High School building and a well qualified master has been appointed. The school, which will be opened on June 15, will be divided into two sections, (a) classes for drawing, painting and pictorial designs, and (b) classes for workshop drawing and industrial design. Such a scheme has certainly been a long-felt want, and it will be hoped that at the termination of the experimental period, the school will be in a flourishing condition, and have more than justified its introduction.

Official and Personal.

Senhor D. Manuel de Caabeyro Consul for Spain and Acting Consul General for Portugal, left on the 12th inst., for Buenos Ayres where he is transferred, handing over charge of his office to Mr. C. Barret, Consul for France and that of the Portuguese Consulate to the Chancellor of the same Office Mr. Antonio Pedro J. Fernandes.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

IMMENSE CAPTURES.

ENEMY'S APPALLING LOSSES.

TURKISH CRUISER DAMAGED,

The Russian offensive in the Shavli region is developing successfully. A feature of the fighting being a brilliant charge by cossacks. During a three day's battle at Juravno, 348 officers, 15,431 men, 95 guns and machine-guns, and munitions were captured.

Information has reached Petrograd that peace meetings have been held in many German towns in consequence of the appalling losses in Galicia, where it is stated that one army of 150,000 men was annihilated and recreated in a single month.

It is officially announced that two Russian destroyers engaged the Turkish cruiser Breslau near the Bosphorous and severely damanged her.

The Turkish offensive through Persian territory has been completely defeated by the Russians, the enemy's troops being routed and dispersed.

The Paris evening communiqué of June 14 says a fortified ridge north of Souchez refinery was stormed and organised, the position being held against a heavy bombardment. Three more lines of trenches were captured near the road between Serre and Mailly-Mailet.

From an eyewitness account of the aeroplane raid on Brussels, when the airship shed at Evere was attacked, a British airman manoeuvering round, suddenly dived and threw three bombs on a Zeppelin which was being removed from the shed. The Zeppelin blew up. Five Taubes were also burned in the hangar and nineteen German soldiers killed.

A Rome communiqué reports continued progress in all theatres.

Mr. Lloyd George was given an ovation at Bristol when he addressed munition workers. He said that Earl Kitchener had recalled the skilled men with the colours back to the workshops. Victory would be impossible without engineers to fill the reserves of shells, and incessantly hammer the Germans.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

THEFT OF PAPERS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

With reference to the recent Reuter telegram which reported the arrest of a German at Salt Lake City (U. S. A.) for alleged theft, the "C. and M. Gazette" has received the following statement from the Chief Secretary's Office, Kapurthala:—A box containing valuable papers belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, who is at present travelling in America, was recently stolen from his Highness' room in a hotel in Salt Lake City by a German spy. The box has been found and the thief arrested.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT JURAVNO.

IMMENSE CAPTURES AFTER THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

RUSSIANS DOING WELL.

THREE DAYS' BATTLE AT JURAVNO.

IMMENSE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, June 13.

A communiqué says the Russian offensive is developing successfully in the Shavli region. A feature of the fighting was a brilliant charge by the Cossacks.

We captured during the three days' battle at Juravno 348 officers, 15,431 men and 95 guns and machine-guns, ammunition, transport and field kitchens.

The enemy is endeavouring in other sectors to cross the Dniester. In Galicia, in the valley of Sklo, a German motor battery advanced, but was compelled to retreat immediately by Russian artillery.

A counter-attack by Austrians and Germans reached the village of Gruszow, but was immediately defeated. We captured 33 officers and 490 men.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

EXTREME INTENSITY OF THE STRUGGLE.

PETROGRAD, June 14.

An official statement says the struggle has now reached its extreme intensity. The Germans have nearly doubled their troops in the field since the beginning of the war and the possibility of a further increase in their infantry is doubtful.

The attacks of the Allies have compelled the Germans to keep on both fronts larger forces than they had originally intended.

The unshakeable unity and growing power of the Allies augur well for future success.

GERMANS AGAIN CROSS THE DNIESTER.

LIGHTNING CHANGES OF FRONT.

LONDON, June 14.

That the Germans are reverting to their old tactics of lightning changes of the front is evident from a Petrograd communiqué which mentions, besides the continuance of desperate fighting north of Shavle, strong German attacks east of Mariampol, north of Prasnysz, east of the Mlava railway and in the Bzura region left of the Vistula.

The enemy has suspended his attacks on Haliscz as the result of his defeat at Juravno but after a series of attacks down the Dniester detachments crossed the river at the town of Zalesczіki, considerably east of Juravno.

The Russian cavalry charged these detachments, sabring five hundred and capturing two hundred.

Prisoners taken by the Russians in the recent fighting included several hundred unwounded Fusiliers of the Prussian Guard, the most popular regiment in Berlin where they are nicknamed "Cockchafers."

The enemy originally selected Juravno as the crossing-point as the forests on the left bank of the Dniester hampered the Russian artillery but the forests proved the ruin of Germans, whose centre was split into isolated detachments which were easily taken in detail.

TURKS ROUTED AND DISPERSED.

GREAT CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA.

PETROGRAD, June 14.

An official communiqué sums up the operations on the Caucasian and Persian fronts since March 8th.

It says the Turkish offensive through Persian territory has been completely defeated, the army of regulars and irregulars commanded by Halil Bey, with headquarters at Urumiah, being routed and dispersed.

The Russians advancing from Tabriz and Dilmon occupied Urumiah and Ushnu and Turkish territory as far as Van and Melazghert, including a portion of Moush.

The Turkish offensive along the River Tehorouk was checked and broken after desperate fighting, the Russians occupying Ardosht and Ide and capturing quantities of war material.

The Russians also made great captures at Van including twenty-five fortress guns and quantities of powder and provisions as well as the Government treasury.

APPALLING GERMAN LOSSES IN GALICIA.

150,000 ANNIHILATED IN ONE MONTH.

PEACE MEETINGS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 14.

Information has reached Petrograd that peace meetings have been held in many German towns in consequence of the appalling German losses in Galicia, where it is stated that one Army of a hundred and fifty thousand men was annihilated and recreated in a single month.

TURKISH CRUISER SEVERELY DAMAGED.

SMALL NAVAL ACTION IN BOSPHORUS

LONDON, June 13.

It is officially announced in Petrograd that two destroyers engaged the Turkish cruiser Breslau near the Bosphorus and severely damaged her.

MILDNESS OF AMERICAN NOTE

GERMANS' HOPE OF FURTHER DISCUSSION.

LONDON, June 14

The German papers are relieved at the mildness of the American Note. They anticipate a further period of argument, as they declare that the Note permits discussion of methods of sea warfare including British.

The "New York Herald" warns Americans not to be lulled into false security by the Note and says the German crisis is not past, but only beginning.

Mr. Bryan has issued another statement in which he says that the Note was materially altered after he resigned, though the change was not sufficient to justify the withdrawal of his resignation. He has no doubt that the country would support President Wilson in the event of war.

HERR DERNBURG.

LONDON, June 14.

Herr Dernburg has sailed from New York for Germany.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

GERMAN LINES PIERCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State for India dated 12th June:—

The Russians' success on the Dniester is important as diminishing the threat to Lemberg. The Austrians report that Austro-German forces, south-east of Galicia and Bukowina, are successfully attacking the Russians and are still occupying the position near Obertyn and Horodonka and are now advancing towards the Dniester on the left bank of which the Russians are offering resistance, but the Russians are still holding positions on Pruth close to the east of Czernowitz and attacking the Austrians.

The French have pierced the German lines for more than a mile and a quarter to the depth of five-eighths of a mile in the region south of Hebuterne and repulsed a strong counter-attack. They have also consolidated their position in the front of Neuville and carried several trenches near the high road Arras-Lille.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The following casualty is announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major F. R. Hoiks, Hampshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The following names of officers appear in the 142nd casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Captain C. A. M. Dunlop, 37th Dogras.

Additional list from the Mediterranean Force:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant R. G. Bolster, 2-10th Gurkhas.

ITALIAN VICTORY.

VALENTINO PASS OCCUPIED.

FORTRESS OF MALBORGHETTO ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, June 14.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy are attempting to arrest the Italian offensive from Tonale to Carnia mostly by night attacks which have been everywhere repulsed.

Our offensive in the Nolaja zone continues rapidly and successfully.

We also occupied during the night time the Valentino Pass dislodging the enemy from successive trenches and pursuing them from rock to rock.

Our Alpini secured this victorious result.

The Italian heavy artillery is now bombarding the Fortress of Malborghetto and remarkable results have been achieved in a brief time.

The fort has been set on fire and ammunition stores have been exploded.

We are consolidating our positions across the Isonzo.

Our heavy artillery destroyed a dyke on the Monfalcone Canal and succeeded in interrupting the railway from Monfalcone to Gorizia near Sagrado.

ITALIANS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AT GRADISCA.

LONDON, June 13.

The Italians are now firmly established at Gradisca, which, it is now announced, they captured some days ago.

ITALIANS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS.

ROME, June 13.

A communiqué reports continued progress in all theatres and good work by airmen and artillery. The Italians took some hundreds of prisoners.

MR. TILAK AND SIR VALENTINE CHIROL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., have been specially retained by Messrs. Downer and Johnson, Solicitors of London, on behalf of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak for the defamation suit which will be filed shortly against Sir Valentine Chirol in connection with certain statements contained in his book "Unrest in India," published by the latter in 1910. The solicitors have been instructed by Mr. Tilak to ask for a full apology, failing which a suit will be filed, heavy damages being claimed. The draft of notice, it is understood, was received by Mr. Tilak last week in Bombay and after approval by cable the notice will be served on Sir Valentine. With regard to the limitation period of one year, it will be claimed by Mr. Tilak, that the period till the date of his release in July 1914, should be excluded as he was interned in Burma at the time the book was published.

SUPPLY OF DYE-STUFFS FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

A press communiqué states:—As some misapprehension appears to exist regarding the intentions of his Majesty's Government with regard to the supply of dye-stuffs to India's consumers as explained in the communiqué of the 18th November last, it is announced for general information that the principles on which the supply has been regulated are as follows:—

While the question of the supply of dye-stuffs to the consumers in the United Kingdom is regarded as of primary importance it is also considered by his Majesty's Government and the Government of India a matter of urgent necessity that efforts should be made to furnish the Indian textile industries with a fair proportion of the colouring matters produced by English works and this view of the matter has been brought to the notice of British manufacturers by the Board of Trade. Licenses to export dyes from the United Kingdom to India have been granted by the Home Government almost without exception; but it has been occasionally necessary in consideration of the requirements of the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire to reduce the quantities applied for. It will of course be understood that the output of such products in the United Kingdom is at present not in an adequate scale to furnish textile works either in England or India with full supplies.

FIGHTING NORTH OF SOUCHEZ.

FORTIFIED RIDGE STORMED

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 14.

The evening communiqué says we stormed a fortified ridge North of Souchez refinery this afternoon and organised and held the position against a heavy bombardment.

Our infantry this morning in a single rush captured three lines of trenches near the road between Serre and Mailly-Maillet, taking a hundred prisoners, who admitted that the German losses had been very heavy during the last few days. Certain units while preparing to attack were annihilated immediately they formed.

A German counter-attack at Quennevieres farm, North of the Aisne, was repulsed, after which Soissons was bombarded with 120 shells.

SOUCHEZ RAILWAY STATION CAPTURED.

DESPERATE BATTLE CONTINUES IN "LABYRINTH."

PARIS, June 13.

The communiqué says, after an incessant night cannonade we captured the railway station at Souchez.

A desperate battle continues in the southern part of the Labyrinth. We have maintained all our gains.

GERMAN POSITION IN THE WEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent on the Belgo-Dutch frontier says:—The trend of events northward of Arras indicated at least at an early date a considerable shortening of the German line. The new line will run from Ghent south-west to Courtrai, which with Tournai and Lille, will form a strong defensive triangle.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT BRISTOL.

SKILLED WORKERS RECALLED FROM THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing the campaign for furthering the output of munitions was given an ovation by crowds at Bristol.

He said that already all were working with such energy and devotion that soon there would be no shirkers in Britain.

Victory would be impossible without engineers to fill the reserves of shells and incessantly hammer the Germans.

He said that Earl Kitchener had recalled the skilled men with the colours back to the workshops. It appeared that trade unionists would relax the regulations and enable girls and unskilled persons to be employed.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, June 14.

Mr. Llewellyn, manager of the Cambrian Combine of Collieries, has accepted an appointment in the Ministry of Munitions.

COLONIES AND PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times" correspondent at Sydney says:—The proposal to manufacture munitions on a large scale in Australia, has been enthusiastically received. The Defence Minister has commissioned an ironmaster to investigate the possibilities.

Reuter's Pretoria correspondent says the Munitions Committee in London rejected the offer of South African artisans to aid in the manufacture of munitions in Britain owing to difficulties in transporting and testing the workmen.

THE AIR RAID ON BRUSSELS.

HOW A ZEPPELIN WAS BLOWN UP.

INDESCRIBABLE JOY OF THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 13

A telegram from Paris says that according to an "eye-witness" of the aeroplane attack on the airship shed at Evere, a tremendous German cannonade brought the townspeople out, who eagerly watched the contest.

British aeroplanes manœuvred around and the people shouted with joy when the German shells missed.

The Germans were attempting to remove the airship, which was a Zeppelin not a Parseval, when suddenly one airman dived and threw three bombs which exploded violently. Then there was a further explosion and a flare, and the Zeppelin blew up.

The people of Brussels were in a state of indescribable joy and sang the 'Marseillaise' and 'La Brabanconne.' The Germans lost their heads and sent cavalry to charge the crowds.

Five taubes were also burned in the hangar and nineteen German soldiers killed.

On the morning of June 7th Flight-Lieutenants J. P. Wilson and J. S. Mills dropped bombs on an airship shed at Evere, northward of Brussels. The shed was observed to be in flames. It was not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames reached to a great height. Both pilots returned safely.

TWO VESSELS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, June 13.

A British collier, and a Norwegian sailing ship have been torpedoed in St. George's Channel.

THE GREEK ELECTIONS.

M. VENIZELOS'S POPULARITY.

ATHENS, June 14.

Demonstrations in favour of M Venizelos are taking place in connection with to-day's elections. It is expected that M. Venizelos will be successful.

ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 14.

The election is proceeding quietly. The results hitherto assure a democratic majority.

DECREASE IN FRANCE'S BEET SOWING.

LONDON, June 14.

The area sown with sugar beet in France shows a decrease of 31.9 per cent. compared with 1914.

DUNROBIN CASTLE PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 13.

Dunrobin Castle was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Wounded inmates and valuables, including priceless pictures, were removed. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland directed the work, of the helpers.

LATER.

Many pictures and much antique furniture in Dunrobin Castle was destroyed. An army officer and two bluejackets helping the firemen were badly hurt.

Dunrobin Castle is one of the seats of the Sutherlands, situated on the north-eastern shore of Dornoch Firth, Sutherlandshire Scotland, so named out of compliment to Robert (or Robin), sixth Earl of Sutherland, who died in 1388. The telegram does not state which portion of the castle has been destroyed, the ancient or modern. The former portion dates from the end of the 13th century, and was a square structure with towers at the corners. In 1856 a wing was added, a main north-eastern tower, and front, with numerous bartizan turrets, and dormer windows in the roof.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

SOISSONS.—In France, 55 miles north-east of France.

URUMIAH.—In Persia, 65 miles south-west of Tabriz.

TABRIZ.—In Persia, 40 miles east of Lake Urumiah.

DILMON.—In Persia, 50 miles north of Urumiah.

VAN.—In Armea, 140 miles south-east of Erzerum.

SHAVLI.—In Russia, 77 miles N.-N.-W. of Kovno.

GRADISCA.—On the Austro-Italian frontier, 25 miles from Trieste.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MR. EDWARDES CONGRATULATED.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held its sitting at the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Pheroze Sethna, the Chairman, presided.

Before opening the proceedings of the day, Mr. Sethna said that he was pleased to read the name of Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police and a member of the Corporation, among the recipients of honours conferred on his Majesty's birthday. Mr. Edwardes had been made a Companion of the Star of India, and he hoped that they would all join him in heartily congratulating Mr. Edwardes on the distinction which he well merited.

An additional list of notices of motions which was placed on the table contained the following item:

Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani proposes to move that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the paragraph appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 4th instant regarding the danger of the outbreak of fire in the vicinity of the Lakhmidass Khimji Cloth Market, and he be requested to inform the Corporation as to the measures intended to be taken by him for the prevention of such an occurrence, particularly as the locality in question is one of the most thickly populated parts of the City."

LETTER FROM THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the President of the City Municipality of Surat:

"I have the honour to state that I shall deem it a favour if you will be so good as to let me have your opinion on the desirability of having a Conference of all the Municipalities of our Presidency once a year or triennially to discuss and focus attention on Municipal problems meets with in the administration of municipal affairs by different bodies. I am quite alive to the fact that there can scarcely be much common basis between the problems which come up for solution before an advanced Corporation of a Metropolitan City like Bombay and the petty concerns of a small out-of-way Moffusil Municipality struggling on its existence under the thumb of an official chairman, not only because the constitution, powers and duties of the two are governed by two different enactments, but they differ entirely in the resources both of men and money at their command. Still solution of disquieting problems of the less favourably situated Municipal bodies in one part of the Presidency may be found if submitted to the better minds of other parts of the Presidency, while on the whole the course of local self-Government in the Presidency on its onward path is more likely to be accelerated, its dignity and independence more easily secured and its roots in the soil more firmly, deeply, and widely fixed if it is subjected to a periodical public examination. The recent presence of Professor Geddes with the wholesale condemnation of the lines of street laying and congestion relieving schemes worked by almost all the Municipalities in the Presidency makes it all the greater desirable that a conference of all the Municipalities should be convened to have a definite policy for the future settled by a public discussion and critical examination of the ideas of Professor Geddes and their applicability in India.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved: that with reference to his letter inviting the Corporation's opinion on the desirability of having a conference of all the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency once a year or triennially to discuss Municipal problems, the President, City Municipality, Surat, be informed that this Corporation do not see their way to join the Conference as the constitution of the Bombay Corporation is widely different from that of the mofussil municipalities. This Corporation however sees no objection to sending one or two of their representatives provided the Conference is a triennial one.

Mr. Wacha said, that the Surat Municipality had itself admitted that the constitution of the Bombay Corporation was different to that of the Surat Municipality. The object of holding a conference was a good one, and conferences should be held if found necessary. He, however, thought that they should mark time and progress. They should be very glad to join the Conference and assist them.

The motion was carried.

BHATIA BAUG IMPROVEMENTS.

The next item of interest was a letter from Mr. M. C. Chindy, dated the 25th May, 1915, stating that he observed for the last few days, the Municipality was engaged in the work of laying out the Bhatia Baug; that though this garden is of a very limited area it is so nicely situated, and surrounded by palatial buildings like the Victoria Terminus, the Municipal Office, the General Post Office, and other buildings, that a garden in the middle of such a picturesque square must also be a very attractive one.

Mr. Chinoy suggested that in order to get a most attractive view of the garden (without spending money on the proposed fountain) the Corporation could remove and re-erect in the middle of the garden the most valuable and highly artistic statue of the late lamented and most deeply beloved Empress of India, Queen Victoria, which is at present standing "in the most obscure corner" of the Esplanade Road. In Mr. Chinoy's opinion if this could be done it would be quite a match with the rich surroundings of the garden, which could then suitably be named Victoria Square.

The letter was referred to the Bhatia Baug Committee for consideration.

CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

A letter to the President, dated the 14th November, 1914, from Mr. S. G. Velinkar was next before the meeting. Mr. Velinkar stated that he understood that the Corporation had sanctioned a large sum for converting the east slope of the Malabar Hill into a garden but that nothing appeared to have been done, and expressed an opinion that the public would appreciate the garden and that the work should be immediately undertaken. He added that no improvement was yet perceptible at the Bandstand at Chowpatty although the Corporation had sanctioned a grant for the provision of amenities for the public and for the erection of a Bandstand.

The Commissioner in reporting on this letter, which was referred to him by the Standing Committee, stated that the work of improving the eastern slopes of the Malabar Hill for converting them into a hanging garden had been put in hand. The delay in beginning the work was due to the necessity of re-surveying the land in order to lease it correctly from the Improvement Trust. The work done so far consisted in the construction of new patis and the removal of boulders. Seats would be placed as soon as possible at the new points opened up. Some time must elapse before the banks of shrubs and grass could be formed which were necessary to improve the appearance of the slope. Some small pieces of ground outside the Improvement Trust land and belonging to Government were required to complete the area and the Collector of Bombay had been addressed with a view to their being obtained. As regards the Chowpatty Bandstand, the Commissioner stated that the ground surrounding the Bandstand had been cleared of rank vegetation and had been levelled. Nine benches had been provided round the Bandstand and high-pressure gas lamps of 1,500 C.-P. had been put up. The question of providing a covered Bandstand in order to allow the music to be more clearly and widely heard was under consideration.

It was resolved to inform Mr. Velinkar in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

TRAMWAY CONCESSIONS.

The next item which was discussed by the Corporation was a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 12th May, 1915, to the Standing Committee, asking their sanction to the payment of a bill amounting to Rs. 2,217-9-0 incurred by the Bombay Tramway Company in shifting and re-erecting 51 poles. The Commissioner in his letter stated that as certain roads in the city had been widened subsequent to the electrification of the Tramways on them by the addition of set-backs to the roadway, the shifting of some of the tramway poles in these roads were rendered necessary in order to take advantage of the set-backs and to prevent the poles being a danger to traffic. The Tramway Company was therefore called upon from time to time to carry out the work. This the Company had done and had now preferred a bill against the Municipality for Rs. 2,217-9-0 being the amount of the cost incurred in moving and re-erecting 51 poles. The Municipal Solicitors were of opinion that the Municipality was liable to pay the cost of shifting poles unless, when the plans for the electrification of the tramway on any road were approved, the positions of the posts were only provisionally accepted pending the widening of the street. This was not the case as regards any of the poles shifted, and there appeared no doubt that the bill preferred by the Tramway Company would have to be paid by the Municipality. The amounts entered in the bill were based on the actual cost, and are not excessive.

This letter was forwarded by the Standing Committee to the Corporation with a recommendation that in the circumstances explained by the Commissioner an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,218 be made under section 131 of the Municipal Act from the surplus cash balance.

Mr. Navalkar opposed the sanction on the ground that under section 308 of the Municipal Act and section 18 of the Indian Electricity Act, the Tramway Company had to bear the expenses of shifting and re-erecting these poles. He proposed that the Commissioner be asked to obtain counsel's opinion in the matter.

Mr. Cadell explained that the matter had been very carefully considered. The law on the point quoted by Mr. Navalkar referred to the removal of nuisances or other obstacles which might have been put up without the sanction of the Commissioner or the Corporation. It referred to cases where parties contravened the law. In the present case the posts referred had been placed by the Company with the sanction of the Corporation. In this connection several doubtful points had risen, and there had been a discussion when it was proposed that they should be submitted to Court by a friendly suit, stating what the issues were. On this particular point the solicitors were of opinion that there would be no use of submitting it to the test of a friendly suit, as the Municipality was bound to recoup this money. The legal relations between the Company and the Corporation were to be determined by the terms embodied in the deed of concession. By clause 17 of that deed the Municipality was bound to bear the expenses in question. The roads were widened by us.

Mr. Navalkar's proposition was lost, and the recommendation of the Standing Committee was approved.

DODGES OF GRAIN MERCHANTS.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider a letter, dated the 16th April, 1915, addressed to the President by Mr. Abdulla Takeemahomed Merchant. Mr. Merchant stated that formerly the wholesale merchants used to give 17 *pylees* for one *phara* and 8 *pharas* went to make a *khandi*. They had recently stopped this old practice and begun to give only 16 *pylees* for one *phara*. In order to evade the order recently announced to the public through the local newspapers that one *phara* should invariably consist of 17 *pylees*, the merchants had ceased using the name *phara* for the measure they used which they call a *map* (measure) and have intimated to the purchasers that it contains only 16 *pylees*; that eight such *maps* would, of course, go to make one *khandi*, so that a purchaser of one *khandi* of grain would lose 8 *pylees* of grain.

Mr. Merchant submitted that what strikes the people most was that the authorities were in favour of a *phara* of 17 *pylees* and have issued an order accordingly, but that they cannot enforce the order. Mr. Merchant was of opinion that measurements may be discarded altogether and that weights may be substituted for them if deemed expedient and convenient.

The Commissioner in his report stated that he had addressed the Government on the subject, as the Municipality could not do more as the law now stood, than to state what the standard measure was, and to keep that standard measure for comparison.

Mr. Cadell explained to the Corporation that the merchants did not call the measure a *phara*, it purported to be a measure of some denomination. The use of Municipal measure was voluntary, and the merchants could not be compelled to use them.

Dr. Sukhia, thought it was a great hardship on the buyers in these days when owing to war the prices of foodstuffs had gone up. They should come to the aid of the people and put a stop to the dodges resorted by the merchants.

It was resolved to inform Mr. Merchant in the terms of the Commissioner's Report.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE PORT TRUST BOAD.

A reply from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Marine Department, dated the 1st May, 1915, to the request made by the Corporation to Government in October last, to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act so as to entitle the Corporation to elect at least two representatives on the Bombay Port Trust Board, was then considered by the Corporation.

Government in their reply stated, that the request of the Corporation for direct representation on the Port Trust had been duly noted but that until further experience of the working of the Board, as recently reconstituted, had been obtained, the Governor in Council did not propose to initiate any further legislation on the subject. For the present therefore he feels unable to comply with the Corporation's request."

Dr. Sukhia having expressed a hope that the desired end would be realised, the letter was recorded.

The meeting then adjourned to next Thursday.

MR. AND MRS. ASQUITH.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

The imperturbable Premier, who at the gravest of crises, was able to attend the wedding of his Private Secretary, Mr. Geoffrey Howard, with the Hon. Christian Methuen at Henry VIII Chapel, Westminister Abbey.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY TIMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The B. B. & C. I. Railway have issued a time table of the running of the local trains to commence from Monday next the 14th instant, from which I regret very much to find that the down-train, which is at present timed to start from Colaba at 6.40 p.m. up to Borivli, has been cancelled, but made up to Bandra only, so also the 8.15 p.m. from Colaba which at present runs up to Borilvi will go up to Andheri.

These changes have caused many passengers between Borivli and Bandra to suffer, as several of them cannot afford to leave their offices before 6.30 p.m., and the train leaving at 6.40 was very convenient, so also in the cases of persons coming to Bombay in the afternoon who could not leave after their business before 8 p.m., and have no means to return to Borivli in future by 8.15 p.m. They will have to wait in Bombay till about 10.20 p.m., which means that they cannot reach their home at Borivli till about 12 o'clock midnight.

Under these circumstances I shall be obliged if the railway authorities will have these trains made to run as at present time.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, June 12.

HEAVY FLOODS IN SOUTH SYLHET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, June 14.

Heavy floods continue in South Sylhet and a diversion has been laid around the breach at mile 188 near Bhanugach on the A. B. Railway and trains are now passing without transhipment. Night running between Silchar and Kulaura is still suspended. This only affects 7 Up and 10 Down.

Captain Hopkins who has been wounded at the front was formerly Adjutant, Burma Railways and was very popular.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Danger of Adulteration.

The "Pioneer":—The sale of quack-medicines in Bengal is on an enormous scale and some of the vendors make considerable fortunes. The more ignorant of them really a danger to the community, for they use poisons in the most careless fashion. In the last Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department instance are given where aconite, datura, atropine and mercury were found to have been used in medicine sold to some unfortunate person Happily death did not take place in all cases, but none the less there was already the risk of a fatal effect. The credulity of the lower classes is such that they will eagerly buy medicines whose virtues are lauded by the vendors, often *sadhus*, and the wonder is that more deaths do not occur. One would like to hear what the punishment is in these poisoning cases, but the Report is silent on this point. The control of the sale of quack medicines is most difficult, and it is to be feared that people will still go on getting poisoned, especially when they are suffering from painful diseases which make their lives burdensome. In another direction also lies a source of danger. Toddy-sellers and vendors generally of country-spirits are given to adding poisonous drugs to the liquor; aconite and datura being mostly used. The punishment, when the offenders are detected, should certainly be of the most exemplary kind.

The Armchair Critic.

The "Madras Mail":—Just now, when men's blood runs hot, their passions are quick and their patriotism keenly sensitive, no man is entitled to label himself friend and talk as an enemy, for this is exactly what the impartial attitude amounts to. For one thing, he is exposing others to a provocation at which his well-balanced Ego cannot guess, and then, more cogent a reason still, he is expecting—if he, indeed, expects to be met sympathetically—an attitude of indifference from those who are giving their flesh and blood to the cause he denounces. He is taking the last comfort which remains from the father who has given his only son for ever with his cynical suggestion that the attack on Neuve Chapelle was a futility, ill-planned and misdirected, that our ships in one engagement attacked with criminal folly when outnumbered, in another outnumbered the enemy, so that no merit remained. (He has probably no son to give himself. The fathers of those gallant boys in France and Flanders do not remain impartially just, or anxious to plead the enemy's point of view; they take an honest, healthily biased British point of view of things.) He plants the paralysing stigma "hysterical" upon such generous efforts as the voluntary drilling of the middle aged, the war time abstinence of those whose alcoholic drinks in nowise affect the nation. He brands as futile the efforts of non-combatants to help the general need by working for the minor wants of soldiers and wounded. He cannot see—his eyes are holden—that even should this be futility it is a noble futility. His complaint, though he does not know it, is just that he had done nothing suffered nothing, felt nothing for his country so long that his atrophy of impartiality has become atrophy.

At a meeting of the Punjab Imperial Relief Fund held under the Presidency of Sir Donald Johnstone an application from Lady O'Dwyer for a grant from the Fund, of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, towards the Punjab "Comforts for Troops Fund" was considered. After some discussion the Committee expressed to Lady O'Dwyer their appreciation of the excellent work she was doing for the troops and their regret that they were unable to meet her wishes as the money at their disposal could be properly used only for relief of distress in the Punjab arising from war. The advance of Rs. 1,000, already made to Lady O'Dwyer's Fund was confirmed.

SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

MR. KAYANI AND THE TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As my name has frequently been mentioned in connection with this matter, and as several persons have been inquiring of me as to my relations in connection therwith, I shall feel very much obliged, if you will be so good as to give publicity to the accompanying letter.—Yours, etc.

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI,

To

The Chairman & Trustees,
of the City of Bombay
Improvement Trust,

Gentlemen,

Esplanade Police Court Case,
D. J. Samson.
v.
Passu Mulji.

I find that this matter has rightly or wrongly been referred to the FINANCE Committee of the Trust for further investigation and report. My name has been frequently mentioned in connection with this case in and out of Court and the complainant also in his evidence and his pleaders throughout the hearing of this case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate persistantly alleged that I had an improper connection in bringing about this case. I observe that the evidence on behalf of the defence and particularly mine has not been reported by the press and some of the Trustees have frequently inquired of me as to the exact nature of my connection with this case. Under the circumstances and with a view to clear any misapprehension or misunderstanding that may have been created in the minds of the trustees and the public, I deem it expedient to place before you without making any formal statement the material portion of the evidence given by me in the Court in the words of the Magistrate as recorded by him without any comment or explanations and I trust that the facts disclosed therein and as given below will give the Trustees a clear idea as to the nature of connection with this inquiry:—

"I came to know the accused before this case. I saw complainant for the first time at the first hearing of the case. I never knew complainant before. I have never talked with him in my life. About the middle of November about 5 or 8 people came to my house including accused. I had never known the people before. Even now I only know accused, out of these Danawalas by name. They came to me and told me, I must take interest in a certain matter. Then they said they were prepared to produce all the necessary evidence if I wanted it. I told them to bring such evidence as they had and satisfy me. About 7 or 8 people brought their books to my place. I examined the entries pointed out by them, heard what they had to say on the subject and told them I will do what I could do in the matter. After that I talked on this matter with Mr. D. E. Wacha. He told me that I must produce all the evidence. He gave me an appointment somewhere in December. I took 5 or 8 people with account books to Mr. Wacha's office. He investigated the matter for half an hour, looked into all the books and said he would do what he could do and bring the matter to the notice of Mr. Orr. I spoke to Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla a few days later. He told me he had no time to go into the matter. I know the Chairman of the Improvement Trust. I have only talked with him once. After I had shown all the books to Mr. Watcha he gave me certain information and advised me to talk to Mr. Orr. I took an opportunity. I saw him going into the tea service at the Corporation. I followed him and broached the subject. I told him about this. He told me the matter had been brought to his notice from other sources and that he was going on Saturday to the spot to make a personal investigation. I advised him to entrust the matter to the Commissioner of Police, because the people concerned were ignorant and likely to be under the complainant's influence. He said nothing. He simply heard me. Since then I have had no talk with him.

After that I talked to Mr. Wacha and he gave me certain information. After that I wrote to the Commissioner of Police for an appointment. I produce a press copy of the letter. He gave an appointment after 12th January 1914. After two or three days I wrote. The interview came off. I took about 7 or 8 persons with me, not accused. Two officers of the Police who knew Gujarati were present The Commissioner gave me certain information. He asked me to submit the names of all the persons concerned. I complied. After that this litigation was launched. I have had very little to do with the Danawallas but from what I know they are ignorant people. I simply interested myself from the public point of view. I thought it was a scandal and that the name of our good Government was being spoilt. I made other inquiries. Before I wrote to Mr. Edwardes I contemplated filing a complaint myself.

The letter which I had addressed to the Commissioner of Police and which is referred to in my evidence quoted above was as under.

Bombay, 12th January, 1914.

To
S. M. Edwards Esquire I.C.S., C.V.O.
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—I shall feel very much obliged if you would be so good as to grant me the favour of an interview for the purpose of laying before you the evidence which I have collected regarding the systematic levying of bribes by a party employed in the Improvement Trust. The evidence is both oral and documentary and the persons concerned are willing to come forward and give evidence provided they are protected themselves. The persons concerned are engaged in a trade which is extensively carried on but which has been hampered seriously owing to his persecution.

It is but fair for me to let you know that I have already reported the matter to the Chairman, Improvement Trust and some of the Trustees but they are hesitating as to what course to persue. I am anxious to have your intervention in the matter rather than allow the prosecution to remain in private hands.

In conclusion I may state that I have no personal interest whatsoever either in the trade or in the person concerned, but the matter has now attained a proportion of a public scandal and hence requires to be dealt with both expeditiously and firmly.

Please be good enough to make an early appointment and let me know what day, hour and place will suit you. As the documentary evidences are in Gujarati it would be convenient if you have at the interview some person who can independently translate and interpret the evidence to you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours most obediently,
(Sd.) KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

From the facts disclosed above and the findings of the learned Magistrate I am confident that, the Trustees as well as the general public will see that the part taken by me in this matter was not only for the public good and benefit but that I have been instrumental in bringing about the result achieved by which in a way this most stupendous and systematic fraud practised upon a section of the public has been brought to light,—Yours, etc.

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Mr. L. Donaldson, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Attock, died at Rawalpindi on Saturday from enteric.

DACOITY IN AMRITSAR.

MILITARY GUARD ATTACKED.

SENTRY MURDERED AND TWO GUARDS WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

A serious dacoity is reported from the Amritsar district. About 4 a.m. on Saturday morning a band of about 40 men armed with "chavies" attacked the Military guard at the Canal railway bridge on the Amritsar Jandiala line. The attack is believed to have been made at a moment when a goods train was passing the bridge, the noise of which would have effectually drowned any sound made by the dacoits. The sentry was murdered and two others of the guard were wounded and a Havildar of the Guard is missing. The dacoits made off with six rifles, seven bayonets and 230 rounds of ammunitions. One rifle, the bolt of which was missing, was left by the dacoits.

THE ALANDI COLLISION.

STATION MASTER AND POINTSMAN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 14.

Mr. Cross, City, Magistrate, to-day sentenced Ganesh Narsing Vaidya, Assistant Stationmaster at Alandi on the Madras and S. M. Railway, to four months' simple imprisonment and Ganu Tukaram, a pointsman, to two months' simple imprisonment the first named for failing to see the points properly set and the second accused for being asleep on duty.

The prosecution arose out of a collision which took place in Alandi station yard at 4 o'clock on the morning of 6th April last between two mixed trains. No passengers were injured but the engines and a number of wagons were damaged. The driver George Walsh, who was in charge of one of the mixed trains, was also being prosecuted but committed suicide a fort-night ago.

THE LATE DR. SATISH CHANDRA BANERJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 14.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lucknow a resolution was passed deploring the untimely death of the Hon. Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji in whom the provinces had lost a profound scholar, sound lawyer and unselfish patriot. Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanayalal, Second Additional Commissioner, Oudh, presided.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was recently announced that Mr. G. Anderson, Professor of History at the Elphinstone College, had been appointed Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Educational Department, Professor Anderson's transfer to the Government of India Secretariat will result in a vacancy at the Elphinstane College. Although the earnest of the manifold benefits that will accrue to India as a result of the "new angle of vision" has been the deluging of the Education Department with a large number of third-rate graduates of English Universities, we have not lost all hopes in the fair-mindedness of those who have to recommend candidates for appointment in the Education Department. The Indian's faith in the Englishman's word has, owing to the great publicity given to some of the causes of the present war, obtained a new lease of life and he is confidently looking forward and watching how the authorities will embrace each opportunity afforded them of keeping their pledges. In the appointment of a successor to Mr. G. Anderson Government has one more opportunity to show its sincerity, specially since, owing to the war, the number of eligible candidates for an Indian appointment must not be large. Let us see what advantage Government takes of this opportunity.—Yours, etc.

J.

HIGH COURT.

RE-OPENS AFTER VACATION.

The Bombay High Court reopened on Monday after the summer vacation. There are three Courts on the Original Side, presided over respectively by Sir Dinshah Davar, Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.

On the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah presided in the first Court; while Sir Stanley Batchelor and Mr. Justice Hayward (who acts in place of Sir John Heaton) presided in the second Court.

Mr. Justice Beaman is engaged in hearing the suit of the Advocate-General v. Bai Jimbabai, which occupied nearly three weeks of his Lordship's time last term. Mr. Justice Davar is engaged in hearing the suit of Amarchand Madhavji v. The Port Trust.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji acts as Advocate-General.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RULE ON EX-PARTE DECREE MADE ABSOLUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SHAH LALJI KHUSALJI & Co. *v.* VITHAL RAJA.

This was the hearing of a rule on behalf of the defendant calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the "ex-parte" decree passed against him on the 25th January should not be set aside and the suit be restricted on board for re-trial.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendant in support of the rule.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiffs to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Talyarkhan (for the plaintiffs) stated that the plaintiffs had filed this suit against the defendant for recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,500 due on a promissory note passed by the defendant in the plaintiff's favour. On the 25th of January, his Lordship passed an "ex-parte" decree in the plaintiffs' favour. On the 6th of March the defendant applied for a rule nisi as to why the "ex-parte" decree passed against him should not be set aside. His Lordship gave a rule on condition that the defendant deposited Rs. 2,000 within one week from date. Ultimately another motion was made on behalf of the defendant and it was ordered that the deposit of Rs. 2,000 be dispensed with. It was this rule which was to be argued before his Lordship.

Counsel stated that the application was clearly out of time as it was made 60 days after the decree. Besides the defendant contended that the suit was really settled for Rs. 1,000. His client denied that there was any settlement of the suit for the sum mentioned. He contended that there was no ground why the decree should be set aside.

Mr. Kanga (for the defendant) contended that the decree was fraudulently obtained by the plaintiffs. The suit was really settled for Rs. 1,000 and the defendant had actually gone on the 24th January to give that sum to the plaintiffs when they refused to accept it. While these negotiations were going on, the plaintiffs obtained an "ex-parte" decree on the 25th January against his client. His client had no knowledge of it till the 4th of February. Even in the subsequent correspondence between the parties from 26th January to 4th February, there was no intimation that the plaintiffs had obtained a decree against his client. Counsel therefore relied on the ground of fraud for the purposes of limitation. The adjustment between the parties was arrived at on the 19th of January and the plaintiffs proceeded in violence of that adjustment. His client had a good defence to this suit.

His Lordship ordered that the "ex-parte" decree should be set aside and made the rule absolute.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Dubash and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Pandia and Co.

POONA SILK MILL CASE.

PLAINTIFF APPOINTED RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL *v.* THE POONA SILK MILL CO., LTD., AND THE POONA BANK.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver of the Poona Silk Mill.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the first defendant to show cause against the notice.

Shortly the facts are that the plaintiff have filed a suit against the defendants for the usual mortgage decree. The plaintiff advanced 2½ lakhs of rupees to the first defendant for the purposes of their mill business. Some more money was subsequently advanced to them by the plaintiff. This was done in 1906. The time for repayment of the sum was mentioned in the mortgage deed as the 1st of January, 1915. As the money was not paid by the 1st defendant by that time, the plaintiff filed the present suit for the usual mortgage decree. The second defendant was the 2nd mortgagee of the Poona Silk Mill. The premises and the machinery were not insured and as the insurance companies refused to insure them unless a responsible person was in possession, the plaintiff applied for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that a petition for the winding up of the mill was about to be heard; so there was no use having both a receiver and a liquidator. He asked that no order should be made on the petition pending the hearing of the winding up petition.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the first defendant had not got any money. No company would insure the premises unless his clients were in possession. All his security was in the mill and it was essential that the premises and machinery, etc., should be insured.

His Lordship ordered that the plaintiff should be appointed a receiver of the properties without security and without remuneration, with power to assure the premises. Possession to be given forthwith to the plaintiff.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for the 1st defendant:—Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE EX-PARTE DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Daver.)

PIROJESHAW NUSSERVANJEE PATELL—Petitioner, *v.* SOONABAI PIROJESHAW PATELL—Respondent, PIROJESHAW DINSHAW MOTIVALA—1st Co-respondent, and DADABHOY CAWASJI JASSAWALA—2nd Co-respondent.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared on behalf of the second defendant Dr. Motiwala and applied for a rule to set aside the "ex parte" decree passed in the above suit Mr. Desai moved on the affidavit of Dr. Motiwala which stated that he was an L.M. & S. and in 1914 proceeded to England to qualify for the I.M.S. In April 1915 he was informed by Dr. Anklesaria who had come from Bombay to England that a suit had been filed by Mr. P. N. Patell against his wife Soonabai for divorce on the ground of adultery with him and another co-respondent. Immediately he heard of this he left England for Bombay with a view to defend the suit but when he arrived in Bombay a decree "nisi" had already been passed and he was ordered to pay the costs. He had received no intimation of the suit until he was informed about it by Dr. Anklesaria and no summons was served upon him. He prayed that the "ex parte" decree be set aside.

In reply to the Court Mr. Desai said that the Parsi Matrimonial Act made no provision for such a case but it made the Civil Procedure Code applicable and submitted that Ord. 9 rule 13 of the Code applied.

His Lordship—Is your client here in Court?

Mr. Desai—Yes, My Lord.

Dr. Motiwala was then examined by the Court and said that he had never visited Soonabai at her flat in Pirkhan Street and had never slept with her. He had been to Jussawala's flat which was next door and had lived with him in the flat for some time when Jussawala was very ill.

His father was against sending him to England to qualify for the I.M.S.

Asked as to who gave him the necessary funds for his expenses in England the witness replied that he had Rs. 2,500 of his own. Rs. 1,500 were given to him by Jussawala as a present and he had borrowed Rs. 1,000 from one Mr. Daboo. It was not true that Jussawala had given him Rs. 6,000.

Witness further said that after his arrival in England he put up for 15 days at a hotel in Fleet Street after which he went to reside at Dr. Palmer's at Hampstead. He stayed there till about the end of March 1915 with two or three interruptions.

A telegram was then shown to the witness addressed to him at Dr. Palmer's, Hampstead giving him information that a suit was filed against him and instructing him not to accept any packet sent to him. The witness said that he had never received such a telegram, had never signed a receipt for the same and had no knowledge of it; nor had Dr Palmer or anybody else had signed a receipt for the telegram.

His Lordship—You understand my question, and you swear and say that you never acknowledged a receipt of this telegram nor had any knowledge of it?

Witness—I swear and say it.

Continuing witness said that after his return from holidays he stayed at Dr. Palmer's till the middle of February. After that he suffered from asthma and had to go away to Birmingham.

His Lordship—Nice smoky place for a man suffering from asthma.

Witness further said that he had written about half a dozen letters to Soonabai from England to the care of one Issac Abraham at some place in Byculla. All these letters were written before December 1914 and not after. Soonabai had written to him about half a dozen times, but he had destroyed these letters.

The witness was now staying at Coorla. He did not stay with his father as he had some difference with him. His father wanted him to marry but the witness did not think his means were sufficient to allow him to marry.

The witness had seen Soonabai once or twice after his return from England. He had never passed any promissory note to Jussawala.

His Lordship asked Mr. Desai if his client was prepared to deposit a security of the decree which may be confined against him and for costs of the rule.

Mr. Desai—For the costs of the rule certainly, my lord, but for the decree it makes no difference for if the plaintiff is unable to get the costs out of my client now he won't be able to get it after the decree is confirmed.

His Lordship—It would be a very good indication of your bona fides.

Mr. Desai—But means and bona fides do not always coincide.

After hearing Mr. Daver for the plaintiff his Lordship ordered that on the second defendant depositing Rs. 300 within 4 days as security for costs of the rule, a rule to be granted against the plaintiff to show cause why the "ex parte" decree "nisi" for divorce passed in the above suit should not be set aside: notice of the rule to be served on the first defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Merwanji, Colah Romer, Billimoria & Co.

Attorneys for the 2nd defendant:—Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji.

AIR RAID ON RAMSGATE.

Photo by "Central News."

Some of the bombs which fell on the town.

DEATH OF MR. ENO.

Mr. John Crossley Eno, whose name by advertisement or otherwise is familiar to everybody, died at the age of eighty-seven at his residence, Woodhall, Dulwich, during mail week.

Mr. Eno was the inventor of the fruit salt which bore his name and made his fortune. He began life as a chemist's apprentice at Newcastle, says the "Telegrap," served for a time as dispenser in the infirmary, and then opened a small shop in the Groat Market. There he originated, manufactured, and sold the specific, which ultimately became a household word.

Better Health—Stronger Nerves—Increased Energy

are given by Sanatogen, even to the Old.

"A WOMAN'S as young as she *looks*—a man's as young as he *feels*."

But men and women alike—at any age of life—both look younger and feel younger after a course of Sanatogen—simply because it makes them so much healthier, happier and more vigorous.

Try a course of Sanatogen! Whether you are young, middle-aged, or old, it will produce a real and lasting improvement in your bodily health—a definite increase in your nerve-energy—a profoundly beneficial effect upon every organ and function of your body.

Remember that your principal defence against Malaria, Typhoid, Cholera, Dysentery, and other diseases so prevalent during the rainy season, is to raise your vital powers to the highest possible pitch, and increase the germ-destroying properties of your blood, for which purpose there is nothing so effectual as a course of Sanatogen.

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It is so safe, too—can be left off at any time without reaction. Why not start *now*, and send the attached coupon for a Free Booklet.

Four Famous Men who endorse Sanatogen.

Sir Frederick Milner, who is 65 years' old and has led a most active life, writes:

"Sir Frederick Milner was much run down when he took Sanatogen, and it certainly proved successful. It seems both to nourish and give strength."

F. Milner

Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., the eminent Artist, who is 83 years of age, writes:

"I have been suffering from a severe illness. I am now recovering and rapidly regaining strength, which I attribute to having taken Sanatogen for some weeks."

B. W. Leader

Sir John Gorst, one of H.M. Privy Councillors, who is 79 years' old, writes:

"Sir John Gorst has long been acquainted with the great merits of Sanatogen—has taken it with excellent results while very run down and weak after Influenza, and when necessary will certainly take it again. It was also used by a daughter of his with great benefit."

Mr. John Burroughs, the famous Naturalist and Author, who is 77, writes:

"I am sure Sanatogen is the best remedy for old age. My mind and strength are much improved since I took Sanatogen, and my sleep is fifty per cent. better."

John Burroughs

SANATOGEN—The Tonic Food.

This coupon will bring you, free, a remarkably interesting book entitled "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates."

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BOMBAY.

Please send me the above.

Name.....

Address.....

S. 34639.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 14.

At the Lahore Conspiracy trial on 12th June, Parmanand of Sukrada Kharma, District Hamirpur, United Provinces, made a long statement in which he freely admitted the various prosecution allegations giving, however, his explanation of them. He returned to India from Japan as he could not proceed to America. He had never lectured against the British Government. Occasionally he took part in political discussions and recited poems, which the accused charged were not at all seditious, inasmuch as these discussions and poems related to the treatment of Indians by Europeans and said nothing against the King-Emperor.

"POTATOES."

On his voyage to India he did not get down from board the ship at Singapore to seduce the sepoys, nor at Penang to wire to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." He denied that he had with him any peculiarly shaped aluminium pan, which, he is alleged to have said in Hoogli, was to be used for making "potatoes," meaning thereby bombs. The accused went on to detail his movements in India and stated that he had come to Lahore at Amar Singh's suggestion to study Hindu philosophy. He went to Kapurthala on 29th December, 1914, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Arya Samaj, with Kartar Singh, Pingley and Amar Singh. There they met Ramsaran Das. They had no conversation about mutiny or of a seditious character, though Pingley and Kartar Singh had talked of national service. He did not understand what they were driving at. They did not propose making bombs or sending for a Bengali expert in bomb-making.

PROPOSAL TO START A NEWSPAPER.

At an Amritsar meeting of the party, in the beginning of January last, they decided to start a newspaper to ventilate their views and grievances, but did not consider the proposal of making bombs or joining the Bengal party. On 13th February, 1915, he met a Bengalee Babu at Amritsar, whose name, Amar Singh said, was Govindranath or some word to that effect. He did not know that man was Rash Behari Bose. But the accused identified in Court the latter's photo as that of the man in question. He never brought to Lahore bombs, etc., from Amritsar. He also denied having indicated to the police any spot on the Jamrud-Peshawar road, from which a copy of the "Ghadar Sandesa" was unearthed. No doubt he was taken to Peshawar by the police for identification, but that was all.

JAWAND SINGH'S STATEMENT.

Jawand Singh, son of Uttam Singh, said he had returned to India via Calcutta on 23rd January because he was not permitted to cross into the United States from Canada nor to stop at Hongkong. He lived all along in his village and came only to Lahore to apply to the Deputy Commissioner for the relaxation of the rigour with which the police watched his movements. At Lahore he happened to meet Kirpal, spy, who took him to the Mochi gate home, where the accused was arrested next morning by the police.

AN ARMS ACT CASE.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Chitty and Chapman the Advocate-General moved on behalf of the Government of Bengal against an order of the Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, discharging one Haridas Dutt who was charged under the Arms Act.

On 20th October last the accused was sent up for trial along with nine others on charges of conspiring together to commit theft of arms and ammunition and of possessing 21,200 rounds of ammunition, properly belonging to Messrs. Rodda and Company, without license. The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted four of them, including Haridas Dutt, of conspiracy and sentenced them each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. After that the accused was sent up on a charge under the Arms Act for possessing those bullets. The case came on for hearing before the Second Presidency Magistrate who held that the case against the accused was of gravest suspicion; but discharged the accused. The Advocate-General submitted that the Magistrate could only have discharged the accused if he had found the case to be groundless.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the order of discharge should not be set aside and the trial of the accused should not be proceeded with.

CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 12.

WOUNDED.

Major H. N. Clark, Artillery.
Major R. Shuter, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt. C. Air, Black Watch.
Capt. C. Parsley, West Ridings.
Capt. J. Dickson, Gordons.
Capt. R. M. Dickson, Medicals.
Lieut. R. C. Nixon, Norfolks.
Lieut. R. Mansell, Gouchesters.
Lieut. A. Mck. Johnston, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. L. Fuller, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Gillan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Newson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. T. A. Sellar, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. A. Hopkinson, 1st Dragoons.
Second-Lieut. L. Drury-Love, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Hammond, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. Collins, King's Royal Rifles.

UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Lieut. O. A. Owen, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. A. Fairbairn, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. B. Hayes-Newington, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. T. Price, Munsters.

UNOFFICIALLY PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. G. Beyfus, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. M. Hope, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Poole, King's Royal Rifles.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. W. Trubshaire, Liverpools, not Trutshawe.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. H. Smedley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Barnes, London Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. Kirkham, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. A. Sutton, Engineers.

KILLED.

Cap. W. G. Renton, First Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. R. Beall, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. Edginton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. Farquharson, Gordons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major F. Lenke, South Midland Artillery.
Second-Lieut. V. Fraser, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A. F. Patterson, Camerons.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. A. P. Morse, Cornwalls.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Capt. C. L. Wood, 18 Hussars.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

KILLED.

Capt. A. L. Radford, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. T. F. Brown, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. N. V. Holden, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. Sames, East Lancashires.
Lieut. F. N. Griffiths, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. F. Stansferd, East Lancashires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The following are the names of the officers in the 141st list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

15th Sikhs—Subedar Indar Singh; Burma Military Police—Jemadar Indramar Gurung.

WOUNDED.

28th Light Cavalry—Captain A. Marshall; 15th Sikhs—Subadar Badan Singh, Jemadars Bur Singh, Such Singh, Dhanna Singh; 18th Infantry Subedar Ghulam Bhik Khan; 30th Punjabis—Jemadar Labh Singh; 125th Napiers Rifles—Jemadars Phul Singh and Bhura Singh.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C 7

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

TURKS' STUBBORN STAND.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR THE HEIGHTS.

AUSTRALIANS' UNFORGETTABLE CHARGE.

A most vivid and stirring description of the desperate struggle for the possession of the Achi Baba heights in Gallipoli peninsula on May 6th, 7th and 8th, and of the stubborn stand made by the enemy at every inch of ground is supplied by Mr E. Ashmead Bartlett, the well-known war correspondent who has accompanied the Expeditionary Forces in the Dardanelles:—

The immediate objective of the English was to push forward our left wing and at the same time to try to occupy Krithia and the ridge on which it stands. The immediate objective of the French was to advance up the spurs and get astride the Maidos road, and at the same time to advance into the valley of the Kereves River. It was decided that our left wing could not advance until the French had made good their footing on the right, otherwise our advance could be enfiladed. Therefore the first day's fighting was almost entirely confined to the right wing.

Exactly at eleven o'clock on May 6 the French "75's" round Seddul Bahr began a fierce and sustained bombardment of the right arm of Achi Baba and the broken country under its summit to the right of Krithia. At the same time our battleships in the Dardanelles, which included the Agamemnon, turned their big guns to the upper slopes of Achi Baba and the Turkish trenches in the Kerevese valley.

FUTILE SHELLING.

The advance towards the Maidos road was partly successful but was eventually held up by a redoubt and carefully concealed trenches. In vain did the ships' guns and the French "75's" pour shrapnel and common shell on to the position. Nothing checked the fire of the Turkish infantry. Time and time again long waves of dark-blue-coated Senegalese swept forward, only to break before the storm of bullets.

Then they were withdrawn to the second line, and the light-blue regiments took their place. The fighting ebbed and flowed all day, but the Turkish infantry could not be shaken by our terrific shell fire, or rather our guns could inflict but little damage on their well-made trenches, which were found to be 8ft. deep and extremely narrow. At 4.30 p.m. it was finally reported that the advance was held up, and as it was not considered advisable for our left wing to push forward until the French had made good their footing the fighting gradually died down at 5.30 p.m.

On Friday, May 7, at 10 a.m. our ships opened up a furious bombardment of the right arm of Achi Baba.

After a quarter of an hour of this rapid fire from the ships and batteries on shore there was a general advance of our left wing. The 87th and 88th Brigades pressed forward through the shrub at the top of the donga and in the centre towards the Krithia road. No sooner did they leave the shelter of their trenches than the Turkish infantry, who had been lying absolutely quiet, opened up a tremendous fire from concealed trenches, the existence of which had been suspected but whose true position it had been impossible to locate.

Nevertheless our infantry, advancing in perfect order, with lines of reserves and supports occupying the vacated trenches, as the they moved forward gained considerable ground and captured some of the enemy's trenches, only to find themselves held up by others. Throughout the morning the enemy used his field guns actively against our left wing, generally concentrating his fire on the reserves and supports. At 1.45 one of our regiments, which had got too far forward and had occupied a dense patch of shrub and Scotch firs, was obliged to retire under a tremendous hail of bullets from machine guns. The fighting along this part of the line went on all morning, but finally died down towards two o'clock.

Meanwhile, on the right wing the French had been very quiet all the morning, but at noon their artillery again opened up a furious bombardment, and at three o'clock there was a general advance up the slope towards the Maidos road, while the Naval Division on their left also pushed forward. This movement gained considerable ground. At 4.45 the Turks brought a great many guns into action against the French, plastering their advance trenches with shrapnel and sweeping the ground behind them to prevent supports from being brought up.

FRENCH BEATEN BACK.

The French batteries replied, furiously shelling the Turkish trenches and the redoubt, which was the chief obstacle in the way of a further advance. Nevertheless, their infantry again swept forward and were met by such a hail of shrapnel that the line wavered, then broke, and came sweeping down the slope, part of the fugitives passing right through the lines of the Naval Division. Indeed, the fire which the Turks were now developing was unbearable, and it was impossible to locate their batteries, concealed somewhere on the other side of Achi Baba.

At five o'clock another furious artillery fire was concentrated from all our guns on the right arm of Achi Baba and on the village of Krithia, and a quarter of an hour later our infantry again pressed forward on the left centre. Once again the rifle and machine-gun fire became fast and furious, but our men made steady progress, capturing further patches of the shrub and occupying more of the ravines. At 6.10 on the extreme left by the sea coast long lines of khaki figures suddenly seemed to emerge from the head of the great donga and to press forward, making a sweeping movement towards Hill 400 behind Krithia.

They were met by a tremendous shrapnel fire from the Turkish guns just as the French had been on the right. The shells burst right over our men, and whole companies disappeared from view in the dense clouds of earth and sand thrown up by the bullets. But these great khaki waves never wavered. One after another they pressed forward, losing heavily, but fortunately the enemy's aim being high most of the wounds were slight. This advance on the left gained much ground and was finally brought to a stop by the darkness.

IMPERVIOUS TO BIG GUNS.

The fighting had been furious all day. All reports from the front showed the extreme difficulty of locating and attacking the enemy's positions. His trenches and machine guns, concealed in the dense shrub and in the ravines, proved impervious to the fire of even the biggest guns, and every one of them had to be taken one by one by our infantry, who had fought with extreme determination and bravery.

It was obvious that the enemy's moral could not be shaken by artillery fire, however severe. But on the whole we had gained considerable ground, and on the right were now within about 800 yards of Kirthia village, with our men strongly entrenched and in a position to resist any attempt at a night attack. The Turks had fought with extreme bravery and determination, while the handling of their artillery had been masterly. They only employed it in any volume when the absolute necessity arose to check the further advance of the French on our right wing and our own great sweeping movement on the left.

Either they were husbanding their ammunition or were afraid to disclose the position of their artillery to the ship's guns.

On the morning of May 8, at 10 a.m., this battle, which had now lasted for two days without cessation, was continued with even greater violence, for our troops, although weary from their great exertions, were determined to obtain a decisive success if it was possible. The ships opened up another tremendous bombardment of the right arm of Achi Baba, of Krithia Village, and the ground behind.

When this had lasted for half an hour our infantry on the left and left-centre again advanced to the attack and again began one of those furious outbursts of rifle and machine-gun fire which showed the Turks were still holding their trenches with their old determination.

STUPENDOUS SHELLING.

Exactly at 5.15 p.m. there suddenly opened from every ship afloat and from every battery ashore the most stupendous bombardment it has ever been my lot to see. Those officers who had previously served in France declared that they had never seen anything like it there. All the battleships and all the cruisers opened fire with their heavy guns and secondary armament, a rapid fire on both arms of Achi Baba, on Krithia, and on every patch of shrub and every ravine which could possibly conceal a Turk or a Hun.

The 15in. shells charged with lyddite made the most awful explosions, apparently consuming whole hills in immense clouds of yellow smoke and fumes. The 12in. shells of the other battleships, either charged with lyddite or shrapnel, searched every yard of the slopes leading up to Achi Baba, while the 6in. and smaller guns sprayed the country nearer our trenches. There were three separate zones of fire. The great guns' zone was on Achi Baba and its higher slopes, the secondary armament lower down, and then just in front of our trenches the field guns and field howitzers poured a continuous shower of shrapnel on the ground over which our infantry had to advance.

The noise was something frightful, the hills echoing back the reports of the great guns and the detonations of the thousands of bursting projectiles. As a spectacle the scene has never been surpassed, for from the extreme left at the head of the great donga to the extreme right of the French line the country did not have the appearance of being shelled, but rather of having been suddenly set on fire, covered as it was in a few minutes by a solid bank of yellow, green, and white smoke, out of which great volcanoes seemed suddenly to burst into irruption as the shells exploded on the higher ridges.

In the midst of this inferno you occasionally caught a glimpse of the solid round head and thick-set shoulders of Achi Baba still gazing defiantly on the plain beneath. The tremendous disturbance to earth and atmosphere caused by this unprecedented bombardment caused all work to be suspended on the beaches, and soldiers and sailors, seized by a common desire to witness the grand finale of this three days' battle, rushed up to the higher ground from which a view could be obtained. It was now 5.15 and the bombardment had lasted exactly a quarter of an hour. Every one knew that something decisive must happen soon, and the suspense was great.

A DASH FORWARD.

According to all preconceived theories of artillery fire the enemy should have been wiped out or so stunned by the exploding lyddite that he would not be capable of resisting the advance of our infantry. Not a Turk was to be seen, and their artillery had not fired a round, or else we had failed to notice it amid the terrific uproar. As if controlled by a single will, the guns ceased to fire for a few seconds. This was the signal for the infantry, who had hardly been visible, so carefully were they lying concealed amid the shrub and in the trenches.

As one man the entire line from the head of the Great Donga to the Krithia road leapt forward and rushed to the assault of Krithia. At the same instant the light and dark blue columns were seen to burst from the French trenches. They also had lain quiet all day, and also rushed forward up the slopes towards the Maidos road. Line after line of khaki figures emerged from cover and dashed forward with the sun glittering on their bayonets, and no sooner were they clear of the trenches than the bombardment was resumed. The ships' guns again shelled the higher ground and our own artillery kept up a fire of shrapnel only fifty yards ahead of the firing line.

But in spite of all this preliminary preparation the enemy was waiting ready. No sooner had our men emerged from cover than a perfect storm of rifle and machine-gun fire was opened up on them from trenches, shrub, and ravine over which the shells had, and were, still bursting. The rifle fire rose fast into one continuous roar, only broken by the more rapid note of the machine guns. Our men never hesitated for a moment. The New Zealanders hurled themselves forward in a solid phalanx passing through the 88th Brigade, and many of the gallant men of those regiments, refusing to yield any right of way to them joined their ranks and rushed forward in a thin, mad charge.

UNFORGETTABLE CHARGE.

The line entered one Turkish trench with a rush, bayoneted all there, and then passed on into broken ground, shooting and stabbing, men falling amid the terrible fusillade, but not a soul turning back. No sooner had one line charged than another pressed on after it, and then a third. On the right the New Zealanders and the Australians advanced at the same moment but over much more open ground which provided little or no cover. They were met by a tornado of bullets and were enfiladed by machine guns from the right.

The artillery in vain tried to keep down this fire, but the manner in which these Dominion troops went forward will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The lines of infantry were enveloped in dust from the patter of countless bullets in the sandy soil and from the hail of shrapnel poured on them, for now the enemy's artillery concentrated furiously on the whole line. The lines advanced steadily as if on parade, sometimes doubling, sometimes walking, and you saw them melt away under this dreadful fusillade only for their lines to be renewed again as the reserves and supports moved forward to replace those who had fallen.

In spite of all obstacles a considerable advance towards Krithia was made, but at length a point was reached from which it was impossible to proceed farther. Not a man attempted to return to the trenches. They simply lay down where they were and attempted to reply to their concealed enemy, not a man of whom disclosed his position. Only a few hundred yards had been won, it is true, but these Australians and New Zealanders were determined not to budge, and proceeded to entrench themselves where they lay.

FRONTAL ATTACK USELESS.

But it became obvious at the end of an hour that the attack had spent its force and that the hope of taking Krithia by direct assault must be abandoned. On the right much the same scenes were being enacted on the ground over which the French were advancing. Whenever I could tear my eyes away from the khaki lines moving forward, thinned but still steadfast, I watched the French. A confused memory remains of solid lines of Senegalese and light-blue infantry charging forward, then recoiling, breaking, and retiring a little under a hail of shrapnel, only to renew the attack a few minutes later.

There seemed to be a succession of desperate bayonet charges taking place all over the slopes of Achi Baba's left arm, and the French at one time made a most pronounced advance, covered by their "75's," which kept up an unceasing fire on the Turkish trenches. The attack looked as if it would lead to great results, especially when light-blue infantry stormed one of the Turkish trenches at the point of the bayonet. It was one of the most dramatic moments of the whole scene, for the Turks could not retreat to the valley beyond, being cut off by the fire of the "75's."

The French line of glittering bayonets were now within fifty yards of them, when the survivors came boldly out, stood on the top of their trenches, and fired into the advancing line. The French hesitated for one moment as if expecting a surrender, and then rushed forward. Both lines clashed on the top, finally disappearing from view over the crest amid a cloud of dust and shrapnel. I do not think any of the Turks got away, but no sooner had this position been won than the French were driven back again by the fire of another trench and the rapid salvos of sharpnel, the Turks or Germans handling their guns with great skill.

But this check was only temporary, and a counter-attack of a large number of Senegalese retrieved the position. This confused fighting went on all along the line until at 7.30 p.m. the gradual approach of darkness put an end to this terrible combat. Everywhere the Allies had gained some ground, but the main object of the attack had not yet been achieved. Achi Baba still looks defiantly on the plain beneath, and it is obvious that positions such as those held by a foe as indomitable as the Turks can only be won by extreme patience. Our men have done everything mortal man can do.

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THE DERNBURG COMBINE

MEN IN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

America, we have been told with great emphasis, is tried of Dr. Dernburg and Count Bernstorff, directors-in-chief of the German propaganda in the United States, writes Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, in the "Daily Chronicle." Their immediate expulsion from the country is demanded, and there are indications that the Washington Government is taking steps to checkmate the specially mischievous part of their schemes. Those activities are remarkable in extent and variety; and the men engaged in carrying them on are quite worthy of a little study from this side.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg is by far the most important. Since the beginning of the war he has been conducting operations from New York, and all the world knows what he is doing. The pretence, however, is that he has no authority to speak or act on behalf of Berlin. Officially he is merely head of the German Red Cross relief work in America—a neutral, let us say, among neutrals. He is a Jew, and undeniably an able man; a representative of the modern commercial class, and therefore, as conservative Germany thought a few years ago, a singular choice for the Colonial Secretaryship in Berlin. He should know something of America, for as a young man (he is now well over fifty) he spent several years in New York.

It was in that city, after the war began, that Dr. Dernburg, with the aid of a generous supply of money, established a highly efficient publicity bureau, which during the past few months has not only kept the American Press supplied continuously with German copy, but has exploited to the utmost the platform and the postal services in the interests of Germany. The aim is two-fold; first, to attack the overwhelming force of opinion in America which favours the Allies; secondly, to consolidate the large German-American community. The the first part of this task Dr. Dernburg and his associates have strikingly failed; in the second they have had a considerable measure of success.

It is possible that Dr. Dernburg might have done better if he had not been hampered by his colleague, the Ambassador at Washington. After all, Dr. Dernburg is a man of affairs and a man of business, while it is not easy to think of Count Bernstorff in either capacity. His way of interpreting the ambassadorial function is certainly new, while his blunders, which appear to be characteristic, are extraordinary—for instance, the memorandum, irregularly presented to Washington, demanding the cessation of the shipment of munitions to the Allies, and the sensational advertisement which, issuing from the Embassy, foreshadowed the sinking of Atlantic passenger liners.

PROFESSORS AND JOURNALISTS.

So much for the two heads of the German movement in America. Dr. Dernburg is by now an extremely well-known personality; Count Bernstorff is less so. Indeed, there are several of their lieutenants who are far more prominent in the newspaper and platform compaign. At present the professors seem a good deal less active than they wore in the earlier stages of the war. Professor Kuno Meyer is comparatively quiet, while Dr. Muensterberg has left the firing line, and is content in these days to restate the case for Germany in books instead of in speeches and articles in the Press. And yet, you would have said, Dr. Meunsterberg was doubly equipped for his task. He has been for many years in residence at Harvard, and he is a professional psychologist. He therefore, if any one, should have known how to make an impression on the American mind; and we may be pardoned for looking upon his retirement as a victory for the Allies.

The rulers of Germany have always believed in the importance of controlling the Press, and in America, as we should expect they are employing most of their energy in this direction. The German-American community is to a great extent concentrated in large centres. Accordingly it has no difficulty in supporting newspapers, printed in both German and English. In times of peace these are numerous and influential; since the war began their power, of course, has been greatly enhanced. New York, for example, has several German dailies, chief of which is the "Staates Zeitung." It has a large circulation, and its editor, Mr. Hermann Rider, is a controversialist whose activities are not confined to editorial writing. He is an energetic member of Dr. Dernburg's corps of speakers and debaters; he travels widely in the service of the German Bureau, and both by speech and pen he is able to give vigorous expression to the German point of view.

The "Staates Zeitung" with its kindred journals in New York and in Chicago, and other great German centres of the Middle West, represents a very considerable influence. But I am disposed to think that on the whole the most interesting journalistic product of the German movement in America is a paper of a quite different kind—a little weekly, which since last autumn. has been circulated throughout the States in immense numbers.

AMERICA'S GERMAN PRESS.

This paper, the "Fatherland," bears as its motto, "Fair play for Germany and Austria-Hungary." It has two editors, the better-known of whom is George Sylvester Viereck, a young New York Social-Democrat, with some claim to the possession of a poetic gift. He is, you would gather, a fervid patriot; he can write effectively in English, and none of his enemies would be tempted to call him a Hun. He, like his ally of the "Staats Zeitung," is willing to speak as well as to write, although it is pretty evident that the pen is his proper weapon. He is not a particularly able editor. The "Fatherland" is careless enough in the statement of facts and the presentation of arguments, and its choice of controversial matter is rather odd. It will print, for example, descriptions of English industrial poverty side by side with the details of German schemes of social organisation, to show the immense superiority of German Kultur. In one number it will ask how long America is going to tolerate the commercial tyranny of England; in another it will make a furious attack upon President Wilson's "dollar diplomacy:" Mr. Wilson being to the German-American almost as sinister a figure as Sir Edward Grey—which should, at all events, be comforting to the English reader. Now it will publish a message to the people of America from Rudolf Eucken or some other famous German intellectual; or, again, it will set out to prove that American newspapers which support the Allies are losing heavily, while those (very few in number, by the way) which favour Germany are making astonishing headway. Most of this seems, to a hostile reader, not very destructive firing; but no one who has taken the trouble to observe the influences at work in America would wish to deny that the "Fatherland" is a power to be reckoned with in the United States.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

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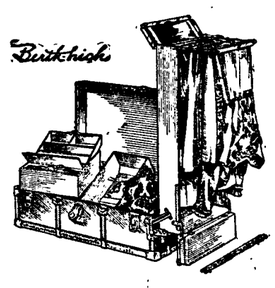
THE LUGGAGE FOR CONVENIENCE.

When you invest in a Hartmann Trunk you remove at one deal all the countless worries and inconvenience which you thought were inseparable from travelling. Just think what it means to be able to find any article of clothing in a moment and to find it ready for wear,—not crushed out of all recognition ! That's travel Comfort.

The **"Berth-high"** Trunk must have been invented by a seasoned traveller, for it embodies all the essentials of the ideal Trunk for foreign travel. A study of the sketch will impress you with the capabilities of the Trunk.

No. 720 T. Brown water-proof canvas covered, height 43 inches, fitted for ladies' or gentlemen's clothing.

Rs. **150.**



The **"Berth-high"** is made in several grades, with one outstanding feature in all; it is a ward-robe trunk in miniature and will contain all the clothing necessary for a prolonged tour; 43 inches high.

No. 726 T. Brown Keratol covered.

Rs. **185.**

No. 727 T. Dark Blue Keratol covered

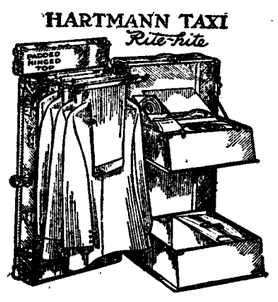
Rs. **275.**

722 T. Cabin size, 36 inches long fitted for ladies' or gentlemen's attire.

Rs. **199-8** high class.

"Birth-High Trunks," as illustrated above, have 3 inventions of outstanding merit.

First, The ingenious wardrobe for the hanging of suits or dresses; this can be left standing while the trunk lid is locked, thus ensuring the airing of clothes without the fag of unpacking.



Second, Your clothes are always ready for wear; they hang quite naturally on the sliding arms, and any suit can be removed without disturbing the rest.

Third, There are compartments for every conceivable article of men's or women's attire and the smallest is readily to hand.

The "Rite-hite" Trunk is a small wardrobe for short visits, contains about 4 suits and ample room for shirts, vests, ties, socks, boots, etc., exactly as illustrated.

No. 730T. 36 inches high, very best quality, Rs. **175.**

No. 731T. 40 inches high, 14 inches deep, quality as above, Rs. **185.**

The **"Panama"** Wardrobe. The idea Ladies' Trunk, will contain a dozen dresses, skirts, raincoat, umbrella and fitted with adaptable drawers for hats and all underwear; stocked in two qualities.

"DE LUXE" exactly as sketch, 43 ins. high, Rs. **250.**

The **Panama** No. 739T. Green Canvas Covered; no Boot Box, Rs. **175.**

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.,

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AND

WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

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OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY

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DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price SVIC VERMOUTH Re. 1-8 per Bottle

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Glare Protector, (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses,

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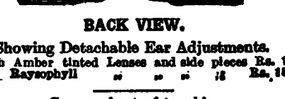

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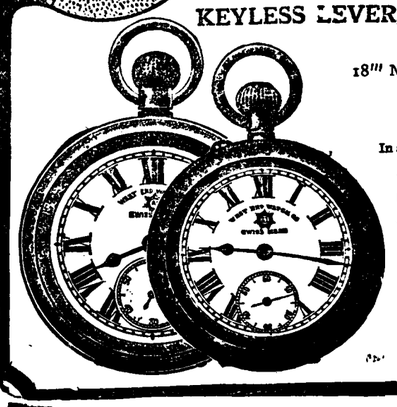

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FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

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